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Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
11

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1065

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Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better.
12

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. XVIII NO 149— BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

MUSLIM LADY OF 65 GIVEN HARD LABOUR.

PESHAWAR FIRING JUSTIFIED.

Justice Suleiman's Partial Disagreement.

GOVT. ACCEPT JUSTICE PANKRIDGE'S VIEW.

Military And Civil Officials Patted On Their Back.

SIMLA, July 7.

The following is an amplification of the earlier message on the subject:—

The Government of India's resolution on the report of the Peshawar Disturbances Enquiry Committee reviews the report of the Committee and gives the Government of India's conclusions on it.

The Committee examined 56 witnesses orally, and are satisfied that no one in Peshawar who wished to throw light on the occurrences of April 23 was prevented from doing so. The Government of India believe that every opportunity was given to non-official witnesses to tender evidence, and they regret that some did not avail themselves of the facilities offered.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

After referring to the origin of the Disturbance, it is stated that the crowd continued to demonstrate outside the police station in regard to these early events. The Committee find that the mob resorted to force and violence, and were guilty of rioting, and that the situation in front of the Police Station was serious. When the Deputy Commissioner arrived in front of the crowd, he found it in a violent mood.

COMMITTEE DISAGREE.

The Committee are not in complete agreement in regard to the sequence of events. Justice Sir S. M. Sulaiman believes that some persons were run over by an armoured car before the despatch Rider was attacked, that the situation would not have assumed such a serious aspect but for this unfortunate incident. Mr. Justice Panckridge does not, on the evidence, feel justified in coming to a positive finding as to whether the despatch rider was attacked before or after persons were run over.

FIRING JUSTIFIED.

The Government of India's resolution says that whatever may have been the exact order of events, it is clear that the accident to the members of the crowd added greatly to the excitement and that in spite of the efforts of the Deputy Commissioner to pacify the crowd, it became more violent, and attacked with brickbats, crowbars and axes. The Deputy Commissioner was hit by a brickbat and temporarily rendered unconscious, and the situation became so serious that it was no longer possible to delay opening fire.

As to the first firing, the Committees conclusions are:—(1) that when the Deputy Commissioner entered the city with armoured cars, the mob was in a violent mood, (2) that after he entered the Kabuli Gate, the violence of the mob increased. Brickbats were thrown at cars. The despatch rider was attacked. Assaults were made on the civil and military officers and an armoured car and the body of the despatch rider were deliberately set on fire. The mob was, therefor, unquestionably riotous. (3) That the Deputy Commissioner was throughout animated by the desire to avoid bloodshed, and incurred serious personal risk by his reluctance to give the order to open fire which he might justifiably have given earlier. (4) That it was essential to disperse the crowd, and the only effective method of doing so was by firing. Firing was, further, justifiable in exercise of the right of private defence. (5) That having regard to the size and temper of the crowd and its determined attack upon cars, the firing of 20 rounds was necessary for its disposal, and the force employed was not excessive.

As regards the second firing, the crowd, in spite of all efforts to pacify it, had become more and more aggressive. It was in close contact with the police and troops, and attacked them with lathis and brickbats. Attempts were made to snatch rifles from soldiers. Again, it was impossible to avoid firing and the Committee find

(A) That Mr. Isemonger did all in his power to induce the crowd to disperse, and showed a disregard of danger in remaining so long in a position between the troops and the crowd.

(B) That he was justified in instructing the officers that they were at liberty to open fire if the troops were driven back.

(C) That Major Penny and Captain Gatehouse rightly interpreted Mr. Isemonger's instructions, and did not open fire before the situation justified it.

(D) That Sergeants Holye and Martin were also justified in ordering fire, because the position in which the detachment found itself was serious, and also, because they heard machine guns come into action.

MILITARY OFFICERS PRAISED.

(F) That the ten rounds fired by machine gun and 24 rounds fired by the men of the K.O.Y.L.I. were not more than was necessary to effect the dispersal of the crowds.

(F) That throughout, the other ranks of the Armoured Car Company, the K.O.Y.L.I. and 2/18th Royal Garhwal Rifles displayed a high standard of discipline, and the officers in command of them, viz., Major Penny, Captain Gatehouse and Captain Rackett handled their men with coolness and judgment.

The Government of India accept the findings of the Committee described in the preceeding paragraphs, and in doing so, endorse the tribute paid by the Committee to the various officers and men, civil and military, for the courage, resource and forbearance displayed by them in a situation of utmost difficulty. The situation in which troops were placed for sometime previous to the second firing emphasises the difficulties and danger which are likely to occur through non-observance of the accepted principle that troops should not be brought into close physical contact with a violent and hostile mob.

JUSTICE SULEIMAN DISAGREES

Turning to the events subsequent to the second firing, Justice Sir S. M. Suleiman is doubtful whether the firing of 44 single rounds at intervals at persons on roofs was justified to this extent. He urges that after a mob has dispersed, no general order for firing single shots should be given, and firing on houses should not be permitted except in the last resort, and should be under the direct control of a Magistrate or commissioned officer.

Mr. Justice Panckridge considers that there was sufficient justifica-

(Continued on page 7.)

Late Justice Badrudin Tyebji's Daughter Jailed:

REPRESSION IN HYDERABAD.

—:o:—

Seva Dal Declared Unlawful.

DEPORTATION OF CRITICS.

SECUNDERABAD, July 7.

With a view to protecting Hyderabad State from unhealthy political influences from outside and disturbances, H. E. H. the Nizam has issued a firman declaring the Seva Dal branches unlawful and directing the Police Department to take special care to disallow such political associations.

In accordance with the Executive Council's decision the registration of publication of newspapers is allotted to the Political Secretary. In this connection it is reported that the Executive Council has submitted to His Exalted Highness its decision to banish a few prominent people. A firman is expected shortly.

LATER.

Rumours of deportation are now confirmed. Moulvi Mohamed Ghouse, a theological teacher, was deported last night to Madras. More deportations are expected. Mohamod Ghouse's alleged offence is said to be the writing of intimidating letters to Government officials.—A. P.

Guaranwalla War Council Arrested.

—:o:—

SECRETARY JAILED.

GUJARANWALA, July 6.

Mr. Tilakchand Jaini, factory owner and leading merchant of this place, who was also the secretary of the local War Council, has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 124A I. P. C. for two of his speeches. He has been ordered to be treated as a B Class prisoner.

Jai Kishen Das was arrested this morning. His arrest removes the fourth member of the first local War Council from the scene of activities. Dr. Ram Dass, Dictator, War Council, has been arrested.—Free Press.

Dr. Moonje Resigns.

—:o:—

SIMLA, July 7.

It is understood Dr. Moonje has resigned membership of the Legislative Assembly.—Free Press.

Ten Liquor Picketers Arrested In Ahmedabad.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, July 7

Ten volunteers of the Labour Union were arrested to-day under the Picketing Ordinance while picketing different liquor shops in the city—A. P.

SATYAGRAHA AT MIRAJ

—:o:—

Third Meeting Held.

MIRAJ, July 7.

Saturday evening there was a second Satyagraha meeting near Ganpati Temple. About 5,000 people attended Mr. Natu presided. Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarni of Wai and Mr. Chougule of Miraj were speakers. At the third Satyagraha meeting on Sunday evening Mr. Joshi of Ajra presided.

M. C. C. ASKED TO STAY AWAY.

—:o:—

DELHI, July 7.

On account of the prevailing political situation in the country, the Cricket Control Board has advised the M. C. C. t postpone its visit this cold weather.—A. P.

—:o:—

Given 4 Months Hard Labour For Picketing.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN SUBURBS.

(Through Satyagraha Camp.)

VILLE PARLE, July 7.

The arrest has been made today at 11 a.m. at Chembur of Mrs. Lukmanji, a Muslim lady, aged nearly 65 related to the family of Sjt. Abas Tayebji, under the charge of the Ordinance No. 5 section 4.

She was taken to the Kurla Court and was tried before the Magistrate Mr. Chorbal. The evidence against her was she was picketing on Friday at Chembur. The Magistrate sentenced this lady of 65 to 4 months' R.I. and Rs. 100 fine or in default one month more R. I.

(Mrs. Lukmani, wife of Dr. lukmani, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., the well-known Bombay doctor, is the daughter of the late Badruddin Tyebjee and is a first cousin of Mr. Abbas Tyebjee, the veteran Muslim Nationalist who is already in jail.)

THREE JAILED FOR LEAFLETS TO POLICE.

Three volunteers who were arrested yesterday at Bandra Police Station for distributing printed copies in Marathi and Gujarati of Resolution No. 6 of the Congress Working Committee appealing to the Police to treat Satyagrahis as their brethren, were convicted today by the City Magistrate of Bandra. Mr. Ghate and Mr. Khade were given 3 months' R. I. and Mr. Gavade who is only 15 was fined Rs. 30 or in default one and a half month's S. I.

Mr. Vrijlal C. Parekh who was arrested day before yesterday for distributing handbills to the police at Ghatkoper, was tried yesterday at Kurla Court and awarded 3 months' R. I.

Delhi Congressman Robbed.

—:o:—

"RS. 16,000 TAKEN AWAY FOR INDIA'S SERVICE."

DELHI, July 7.

Seth Lakshmnarain Gadodia, Municipal Commissioner and leading citizen of Delhi, was the victim of an armed dacoity last night. It started at about 10 o'clock. A batch of lve young men, two of whom looked like Bengalees and one like a Sikh entered the Seth's Swadeshi stores near the Clock Tower in the heart of the city about a furlong from the Central Police Station.

They asked the cashier to hand them over the keys of the safe, at pistol point. This was done and they, after seizing notes, cash and change to the tune of Rs. 16,100 took to their heels but not till they had cut off the telephone connection.

NO JEWELLERY PLEASE!

The dacoits refrained from taking jewellery worth several thousands lying in the safe. They threatened the life of anyone, who tried to make a noise. It is stated that as the dacoits reached the lane, the occupants of the stores shouted that they had been robbed. This collected some people. On seeing the crowd, the dacoits fired several shots which cleared a way for them.

They then got into a motor car waiting in Queen's Gardens and escaped. Enquiries in the locality and from Mr. Gadodia reveal the fact he had received two letters asking him for a loan of Rs. 2,000 for the purpose of serving India. The first letetr gave Khalsa Hotel near the Central Police Station as the rendezvous, while the second letter changed it to a temple on Parliament Street, New Delhi.

INQUILAB ZINDABAD.

The letters which were signed by "Long Live Revolution" stated that writers were a gang who de-

WHOLESALE BOYCOTT OF LAW EXAM:

—:o:—

Only 2 Defaulters Among 900.

SIGNAL TRIUMPH FOR PICKETERS.

CALCUTTA, July 7.

Picketing was inaugurated by Bengal Students to-day, as a result of which the Preliminary Law Examination has been postponed.

From 9 o'clock in the morning about 700 students, including the members of the All-Bengal Students' Association, the Bengal Provincial Students' Association, and also about 100 ladies of the Women Civil Disobedience Committee, under the leadership of Srimati Latika Basu and Prababati Das-Gupta, posted themselves at the gates of the Senate House and Darbanga Buildings. Some of them squatted on the stairs.

At 10-30 the Vice-Chancellor arrived and was obstructed at first by pickets, but subsequently he was allowed to go in. His appeal to allow those students who were willing to sit for the examination was not heeded.

TWO BLACK SHEEP.

Special arrangements were made for examining, in the Registrar's Room, two out of the 900 examinees, who somehow got in. Ladies and other pickets crowded the balcony in front of the Registrar's room and prevented question papers and answer books from being brought.

After some time, the announcement of postponing the examination for the day was made.

Interviewed by a press representative, the Vice-Chancellor said that the authorities had done their duty. If the students did not appreciate their efforts, it was not their fault.—Free Press.

War Council Member Arrested.

—:o:—

LUDHIANA, July 7.

(Censored).

Maulana Mahomed Naim, Member of the War Council and Jamiat-Ulema, was arrested on the 5th night under Section 103. Hartal was observed on the 6th instant as a mark pf protest against his arrest.—Free Press.

No Address To Governor.

—:o:—

KARAD, July 7.

A huge meeting held at Karad under the presidency of Mr. Marlikar. Pleader, to protest against the resolution of the Munihpality to present an address to the Governor of Bombay who is coming here on 13th.

Many prominent men represent- pudiated the move.

ing different wards vehemently re- There are signs that hartal will be observed on the day.

Some of signatories of the address are reported to be sorry for their action, and, intend to resign councillorship. The concensus of opinion is that it would be better if the Governor would not come here at the present juncture.

voted treir lives to the service of the country, but lack of funds stood in their way. "If we succeed we will pay your money with interet, otherwise you should forego your money, which is nothing compared to the lives which we are sacrificing for India."

Sjt. Gadodia has been a prominent Congress worker. His wife took a leading part in picketing of foreign cloth shops last month. He has been the host of Mahatma Gandhi in Delhi. The incident has created a sensation in Delhi. The police are making enquiries but no arrests have yet been made. —A. P.

Poona Youths Defy Magistrate's Ban.

MINISTERS' HOUSES PICKETED.

Police Disperse Procession.

POONA YOUTHS DEFY MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 7.

EARLIER.

Enthusiastic demonsrations were witnessed in Poona to-day as a result of the decision of the Youth League to picket the Legislative Council.

Anticipating vigorous picketing, all the approaches to the Council were strongly guarded by the police.

The District Magisterial order declaring all processions and gatherings of more than five persons illegal was ignored by the people, who took out a procession and marched towards the Council Hall.

YOUTHS LEAD.

The procession which was being led by youths carrying black flags was stopped by a cordon of police on the road leading to the Council Hall near the Sassoon Hospital.

A tense situation was created and more than two thousand processionists are held at bay by the police.

TROOPS READY.

It is understood that three companies of troops stationed at Poona were instructed to be in readiness to cope with any untoward situation.

While the procession was being held up, volunteers picketed the residence of Ministers with a view to preventing them from attending the Council meeting. The pickets posted themselves first at the gates of the Diwan Bahadur Hiralal Desai's residence.

ARRESTED MEN REPLACED.

The police appeared on the scene and arrested the pickets, but their places were promptly filled up by fresh volunteers.

25 PICKETERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Procession Held-Up By Police

POONA, July 7.

made as a result of the picketing by Congress volunteers of the residences of Ministers and members of the Council with a view to preventing their attendance at the Bombay Legislative Cuoncil which opened its session to-day.

A procession estimated at 15,000 set out towards the Council Hall but was held up by armed police on reaching the Cantonment Area. —A. P.

—:o:—

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

—:o:—

Poona Session.

POONA, July 7.

The Bombay Legislative Council met this afternoon when 26 new members took the oath. Following the question hour, the Government moved the second reading of the Coroner's Amendment Bill which was passed with minor alterations. The second reading of the Local Self-Government Audit Bill which places the financial responsibility on the President and Members of the local bodies for illegal payments or less incurred by misconduct or gross negligence was then proceeded with.—A. P.

"FIGHT FOR FREEDOM MUST GO ON TO A FINISH."

There Will Be "No Peace Till The Goal Is Reached."

MOTILAL NEHRU'S MESSAGE TO THE NATION.

ALLAHABAD, July 7.

The Free Press of India has received for publication a message to the nation given by Pandit Motilal Nehru, after his conviction. In the course of the message Pandit Motilal says:—

"We have not yet paid one hundredth part of the price of freedom and must go forward with unflinching courage. Do not worry for those who have been taken. See to it that every woman and child left behind gave a good account of himself or herself to the nation.

I have been convicted for inciting people to break the three infamous Ordinances passed by a panic-stricken Viceroy. Immediately on my conviction, I repeat the offence for which I have been convicted and call upon every true Indian not only to disobey those ordinances but all other lawless laws.

"FIGHT TO A FINISH."

The fight for freedom must go on to a finish. Remember that that fight when bravely fought has no ending other than the achievement of freedom. They have declared the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee an unlawful assembly in the U. P. That declaration is not worth the paper on which it is written.

Let the Working Committee go on functioning and carry on the good fight in the U. P. as in the rest of India in spite of that or any other declaration that may hereafter be made. Let there be no relaxing, no faltering, no peace till the goal is reached. Long Live Congress! Long Live the All-India Congress Committee! Long Live the Working Committee!."

"Crime" Of Wearing Gandhi Caps.

—:o:—

603 Arrests In Guntur.

GUNTUR, July 7.

Mr. S. Subba Rao, a member of The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, yesterday.

So far 603 persons have been arrested for wearing Gandhi caps.—Free Press.

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE DEAD.

—:o:—

A Great Spiritualist.

LONDON, July 7.

Death has occurred of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.—Reuter.

MOVE FOR FEDERATED EUROPE.

—:o:—

Italian Reply To Briand Plan.

LONDON, July 7.

Rome.—The Italian reply to the Briand plan for a Federated Europe has been handed to the French Ambassador in Rome. It suggests that the Soviet and Turkish Governments also should be invited to the proposed Conference.—Reuter.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—HEAD SHROFF and JUNIOR CASHIER for our Banking Department, 2. Wanted a Capable BANK MANAGER, handsome salary offered to Respectable, influential, capable and Experienced hand, 3. Wanted AGENTS and Chief Agents throughout India to push on our Co-operative Loan scheme for the benefit of the Indian Masses. 4. Wanted experienced INSURANCE MANAGER for Fire, Marine and Motor Accident. For full particulars apply to:—The METROPOLITAN MUTUAL BANKING and ASSURANCE Co., Ltd., Amarchand Bldg., Balla Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
A 1127

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply Messrs. CAMA & CO., Solicitor, Yusuf Building.
A R2744

WANTED—A fully qualified MATRON; state experience, age and nationality and the pay expected. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Bombay, No. 8.
A 1123

WANTED—A TEACHER for Rander Municipal English Class, M.A., B.A., B.T., S.T.C., S.T.C.D., may apply stating qualifications, age, experience and salary expected to the CHAIRMAN, School Board Rander.
A 1120

WANTED—Five CANVASSERS, thoroughly competent to push the sales of our Lubricating Oils in Assam. Pay Rs. 100/ per month with an extra commission of Rs. 5/ per Barrel on guaranteed sales of 30 Barrels monthly. Apply to THE EMPIRE OIL COMPANY, Dibrugarh (ASSAM).
A 1095

WANTED—SKILLED STERIO and NICKET FACING WORKER; 6 Mahomedan and Parsee SALESMEN for SWADESHI Piece-goods; Gujarathi SHORT-HAND-TYPIST; CASHIERS for Carnivals and TAXI-LRIVER. Apply ASIATIC SERVICE BUREAU, Ismail Building, Hornby Road.
A R2743

WANTED—One competent and fully experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for a mill in Ahmedabad. Apply with Testimonials Box No. 63, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2729

WANTED—AGENTS to sell high class TINNED-TEAS. Best opportunity for patriotic dealers to have RELIABLE QUALITY. Entirely Indian concern. Apply Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 920

WANTED. — TRAVELLING AGENTS for Swadeshi cloth. Pay Rs. 30. Cash security Rs. 100 essential. Apply MANMOHAN, KUMAR, Mazagaon, Bombay, with anna stamp
A R2727

WANTED—Some capable AGENTS on very liberal commission to sell the remaining shares of a Tea Garden producing tea over 80,000 (eighty thousand pounds) yearly. Dividend expected very shortly. Apply sharp to:—EASTERN AGENCY CO., Ltd., Canning Street, Calcutta.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A Gujarati knowing COMPOUNDER. Apply to or see personally DR. DAFTARY, Bhiwnd. (Thana).
A R 2733

WANTED—A graduate with Sanskrit, for V. Stand. class. A. V. School. Vyara. Salary Rs. 50 to 60. Must bind himself to serve till end of the academic year. Apply sharp with testimonials to the SECRETARIES, A. V. School-Boarding, Vyara T. V. Ry.
A 1121

WANTED

AGENTS or CAVASSERS

On Salary and Commission or both for a big Life Office in Southern India. Special terms for guaranteed business. Apply Box No. 68, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
1125

Situations Wanted

EXPERIENCED young Matriculate wants an EMPLOYMENT (CLERK) or tuitions. Apply Box No. 69, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 2741

ENERGETIC MAN of 40, having 25 years' Experience in Cotton Department seeks ENGAGEMENT as cotton selector or cotton purchaser in any cotton mill or Export House either on commission or salary. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply Post Box No. 70, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 1123

ENAMEL EXPERT open for ENGAGEMENT, experienced in manufacture of Enamel. Glazes, Enamelled signs and wares, Construction of Furnaces, etc. Please reply Box No. 67, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 1124

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EUROPEANISED GENTLEMAN, most competent in English, Mathematics offers tuition to Matric and previous students. Apply "AGEMEMNON, "Bombay Cheonicle."
A R 2742

Medical.

MISS RUTH'S New Turkish Bath, scientific nand massage. Violet Ray treatment. Nurses in attendtnce. Sitaram Building, K. Block. 1st Floor, Palton Road, Crawford Market.
R

Profession.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

Houses & Flats To Let.

NICE SMALL OFFICE TO LET overlooking Hornby Road, Central. Rent Rs. 30 with E. Light. Apply Post Box No. 346, Bombay.
C R2712

Trade Announcement.

BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS—A Parsee Lady has arranged to sell a tCost Price the following "PURE INDIAN GOODS":—Biscuits; Confectionery; Jam; Pickles; Mustard; Tea; Coffee; Soaps; Toilet Requisits; Perfumery Patent Medicines; Utility Goods; embroideries; Pure Khadi Saries; Glass Goods; Stationery; Furniture Polish; Dyes; Jewellery etc. on pure cost price basis. Manufacturers are requested to write to Post Box No. 3571, Bombay No. 4 with samples.
T R 2739

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns

NOTICE.

THE AURUNGABAD MILLS, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of July 1930 to WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of July, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DORASWAMI IYER & CO.,
Agents.
1129

THE SIDHPUR MILLS CO., LTD. SIDHPUR.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the Twenty Shares numbered 1484 to 1503 (both inclusive), standing on the name of Mr. Henry Guthrie, Mill Manager, in the Books of the above Mills Company, are forfeited on account of non-payment of amount of Third Call, as decided in the Meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 5th June, 1930.

Dated 6th July, 1930.

For the Sidhpur Mills Co., Ltd.,
MAGANLAL PARBHUDAS & CO.,
Agents.
1119

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of spiritous medical preparations and other drugs required for the use of Local Board Dispensaries in this District.

CONDITIONS.

(1) The spiritous medical preparations and other drugs are up to the B. P. Standard and so marked.
(2) The rates are not higher than those of the Government Medical Store Depot, Bombay.
(3) The manufacturers shall, if so required, supply free samples to the offices requiring them for analysis so that it may be ascertained whether their preparations conform to the B. P. Standard.
(4) The tenders should be sent so as to reach this office on or before the 15th of July, 1930.
(5) The Board is not bound to accept the lowest tender.

S. T. PATIL,
President, D. L. Board. Bijapur.
D. L. Board Office,
Bijapur, 1-7-30.
1122

Auction Sales.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO CINEMA COMPANIES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and CO., under instructions of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, attorneys for the Vendors and on account and at the risk of Mr. Bapoobhai Desai and Mr. Ramubhai S. Desai trading as L. K. and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th July 1930 at 3 p.m. at their Sales Rooms.

3 Brand new prints of the film "One against all" featuring Carlo Aldine: in seven reels each complete with titles.

25 per cent deposit at the time of sale and the balance to be paid immediately after the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Amusements.

To-day at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

ROD LA ROCQUE
IN
"LOVE OVER NIGHT"
with
JEANETTE LOFF, MARY CARR AND TOM KENNEDY.

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BEACH BABIES—COMEDY

MICKEY THE MOUSE IN "BARNYARD BATTLE".

NEW PATHE CINEMA
Lamington Rd. (Queen's Rd. End)
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THEATRE.
6-15 and 10 p.m.
SECOND WEEK
Harold Lloyd
IN HIS FIRST TALKING PICTURE
Welcome Danger
SEE IT—HEAR IT AND LAUGH.
Matinee on Thursday at 3-30 p.m.

ROYAL
Opera House
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
UFA'S GREAT PICTURE
SOMEBODY'S SON
Adapted from "The Farmer from Texas" and featuring
LILIAN HALL DAVIS
A ROMANCE OF MODERN LIFE.

EMPIRE
THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The story of a Jewish Boy who became a fighting Irishman.
PRIVATE IZZY MURPHY
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GEORGE JESSEL.
A comedy of Racial Prejudice and Human Love.
WARNER BROS. PICTURE.

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Last Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Mystery Thriller Supreme!
THE BISHOP MURDER CASE
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To-morrow By Special Request
RAMON NOVARRO in
THE PAGAN

HANDMADE KHADDAR

Pure white soft and durable best for shirtings, etc. Price Rs. 6 only per piece of 17 to 18 yards by 27in. Best coating Khaddar in fancy check designs, price Rs. 4-6 for one suit length of 7 yards by 27in. Postage and packing free. Money refunded if unapproved. JAGANNATH CHAMAN RAM, Ludhiana (Upper India).

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—
Bombay, July 7.

The market opened at 1 p.m. owing to a meeting of Cotton Brokers to consider the question of doing forward business at Sewree. The suggestion made by the East India Cotton Association was not accepted. The market opened at Rs. 195 for Broach J.-A. delivery and ruled very firm on buying by exporters and bazar operators. The fears of heavy tenders were unfounded as we pointed several times that tenderable cotton in Bombay was very little. However, exporters are taking best advantage to buy as they are able to get large quantities of distress cotton. The clearing is said to have passed og satisfactorily but many cotton merchants and bokers have sucered big losses and it will take months and months to restore normal condition. After a drastic collapse, the recent steadiness does not suggest any return of confidence and with present ruined economic condition the speculation will sink considerably. It is no use to underestimate the losses and we advise great caution as we are afraid that if American cotton crop prospects continue favourable, there will further declines. Prices in the local market improved to Rs. 201. There were few sellers. The local market is well liquidated and although the technical situation has improved, there is little possibility for any outside or investment buying. Liverpool opening advices were steady. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.-A. 201/8.
Broach A.-M. 231.
Oomra July 162.
Oomra D.-J. 187/8.
Bengal July 164/8.
Bengal D.-J. 165/8.

—:o:—

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—
Bombay, July 7.

July	107.00—0.70
October	110-10—3.10
January	111-40—1.80

—:o:—

COTTON TENDERS.

—:o:—
Bombay, July 7.

	To-day	Total.
F.F. M.G. Broach	6,200	17,400
Fine M. G. Ooomra	800	1,800
F.G. M.G Bengal	1,600	14,500

—:o:—

READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

112 Aboobakar & Co. Amraoti	165
104 Aboobakar & Co. Katol	175-1/2
84 Aboobakar & Co. Karanja	164
100 Patel Cotton Kasur	145-1/2
300 Ralli Bros. Wun	166
120 Ralli Bros. Dhamangaon	160
55 Volkart Bros. Sailu	159
100 Volkart Bros. Akola	168
52 Volkart Bros. Bhavanagar	157
53 Volkart Bros. Vankaner	161
100 Volkart Bros. Basim	163-1/2
48 Volkart Bros. Akot	166
100 P. Crystal & Co. Amraoti	159

—:o:—

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—
Bombay, July 7.

Broach	194/200
Bengal	142/150
Mathia	144/152
Khandeish	147/152
Akola/Khamgaon	150/158
Nagpur/Wardha	160/168
Barsi/Kurduwadi	147/152
Jalna/Aurangabad	150/154
Nagar/Vambori	145/152
Purna/Parbani	150/160
Khandwa/Sanavad	150/158
Indore/Ujjain	160/175
Miraj/Sangli	222/230
Coompta	225/235
Tirupur/Cambodia	266/290

—:o:—

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

F. P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29
	Bombay, July 7.	
Receipts to date 5-7-30	8604000	9304000
Receipts yesterday 5-7-30	—	10000
Exports to date 5-7-30	6676000	8042000
Stock at Ports 27-6-30	1680000	792000
Stock at Interior Towns 27-6-30	665000	304000
Stock at Liverpool 4-7-30	837000	896000
Visible Supply 27-6-30	3357000	2320000
Quantity in sight 27-6-30	14842000	15481000
Quantity out of sight 27-6-30	13238000	15417000

—:o:—

LINSEED & WHEAT.

—:o:—

	Bombay, July 7. Bombay, July 7.
Wheat Sept.	5-5-6
Linseed Sept.	10-3-6
Castorseed	8-2-0
Cottonseed	3-4-0
Groundnuts	8-3-0
Rapeseed	9-2-0
Mahooraseed	5-8-0
Myrabolams	22-0-0
Poppyseed	11-8-0

—:o:—

TATA IRON AND STEEL WORKS JUNE PRODUCTION.

—:o:—

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., reports that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of June 1930 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	54,433
Steel Ingots	50,255
Finished Steel	35,656

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 7.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64|12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/12
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/12
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76|.
4 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95|4.
4 1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97|9
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96-3.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/5.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101|3.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100|2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101|7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102|8.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73|12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73|12.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 91
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103|12.

Forward Rates 16th July Settlement:—

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64-11-0
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 101-2-0
Tone of Market:—Quieter.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 7.

3 Months Discounts 3 5|16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 11|16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 4-1/4 per cent.
One month 4 1/2 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate.—6 per cent.
Tone of Silver:—China Banks bought and sold. India bought. Buyers satisfied.

—:o:—

GOLD AND SILVER.

—:o:—
Bombay, July 7.

Mint Gold Ready	21-10-3
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21-9-6
Mint Gold 2nd "	21-916
Silver, Ready	45-13-0
Silver 1st Settlement	45-13-0
Silver 2nd Settlement	45-4-0

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

—:o:—
Bombay, July 7.

In full-pressed Bales	5-7-30	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	...	293,893
Central India	218	403,048
Barsi and Nagar	67	260,544
Hyderabad-Gaorani	26	91,153
Berar	18	725,353
Central Provinces	...	405,422
Total Oomras	329	2,179,413
Dholera	13	197,794
N.-W. Provinces	100	138,714
Rajputana	...	57,113
Sind-Punjab	...	151,382
Broach	...	283,727
Coompta & Dharwar	925	141,369
Western-Northerns	155	63,070
Cocoanada	...	102
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	35,517
Persian	...	d700
American	...	13,162
Egyptian & African	920	109,336
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	821
Total	2,442	3,372,220

—:o:—

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

—:o:—
1st Sept. to 3rd July.

In full-pressed Bales	5-7-30	This year.
Europe	5,266	815,294
Japan & China	2,600	1,377,284
Coast Ports	...	22,151
Up-country by Rail	...	105,592
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	43,373
Total	7,866	2,363,694

.... THE TATA OIL MILLS' .... QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN.
Bombay, July 7.
Per ton.
Rs.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready	469/-
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready	530/-
Cocoanut Cake Ready	82/-

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

—:o:—

QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, July 3.

July close at 7|0s. 1|2d. Down 1|8d.
Oct. closed at 7|2s. 3|4d. Up 1|8d.
Dec. closed at 7|4s. 1|4d. Up 1|8d.

—:o:—

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Aug. 18.03 12.
Sept. 18.12 11.

—:o:—

Wheat Cable:—"Steady, Market easily affected by bullish news. Canada needs further rain."

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Will any reader of your paper inform the Indian mercantile world, outside the sacred ranks of the Indian Merchants' Chamber Committee, what happened to the other resolutions for which special requisitions were addressed to the Committee? I have deliberately made an exception in regard to the members of this College of High Priests, the Chamber Committee, who seem to consider matters coming before them in the nature of grave religious mysteries, which it is mortal sin for the profane even to have a glimpse of. But apart from this body of Dalai Lama has it not occurred to any member of the Chamber that, besides the main resolutions calling upon the Chamber's representatives to withdraw from the Legislatures, there were at least two other resolutions duly requisitioned for, and utterly unconnected with the subject-matter of the main resolution? These two resolutions related to the police charges in Bombay and elsewhre one of the resolutions requiring the President of the Chamber to address the League of Nations on these methods; and the other demanded a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to be convened to protest against these excesses even against non-Satyagrahis. Are the Chamber Committee of opinion that no such protest is necessary? or, still worse, are they of opinion that no excesses have in fact been committed? If their answer to either of these queries is in the affirmative,—and I cannot see how it can be otherwise, why do they pursue this policy of fatal procrastination? Will the Committee explain, and make an 'amende honourable' for their silence?

Should the point be brought before the Committee, will they also deign to invite the opinion of the Chamber as a whole on that most unwise, unauthorised and humiliating step the President of the Chamber has taken in his initiating a correspondence with the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to get the latter a clean bill regarding their attitude towards the Indian agitation of to-day. Unfortunately for Mr. Husseinbhai, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce consists of very wary fish, which will not look at the trumpery bait offered by their patrons of the Indian Merchans' Chamber. And so the net result of that most regrettable correspondence is a clear humiliation for the Indian commercial community at the hands of the European businessmen in Bombay. How does the Committee view this matter I have no means of knowing; but I have every reason to believe that the average member, outside the charmed circle of the high and mighty Committee-men, consider this one of the most tragic blunders the Committee of this year has permitted its President to commit. Will they dare to invite the opinion of the Chamber as a body on this?

The Indian Merchants' Chamber Committee do not seem yet to have realised the full gravity of the times the country is passing through. It is, therefore, doubly necessary for that body to reinforce its moral support by a more frequent consultation with the rank and file of the organisation, and not trust to a vested monopoly of wisdom in the few Grand Mughals that boss the Chamber. I trust they will take this hint, while it is still open to them to do so.—Yours, etc.,,

NANDLAL M. BHUTA.
July 4.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, July 7. bales.
Central India	218
Barsi-Nugger	67
Hyderabad-Ganorani	26
Berar	18
Dholera	13
N.-W. Provinces	100
Compta-Dharwar	925
Western-Northerns	155
Egyptians	46
East Africans	874
Cotton	2,442 cwts.
Wheat	2,752
Linseed	2,170
Rape, Rai & Mostardseeds	77
Gingellyseeds	73
Groondnnts	2,452
Castorseeds	115
Rice	51,215
Myrabollams	333
Cottonseeds	506
Mowraseeds	3
Gram	595
Joowar	298
Barley	42
Bajree	348 tons.
Coal	529

STOCK EXHCANGE.

Bombay, July 7.

The Share market remained closed to-day for clearing porposes.

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NO MORE DYSPEPSIA!!!
NO MORE GENERAL DEBILITY!!!!
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FIRE and GENERAL
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PEPS
THE NOVEL BREATHE-ABLE TABLETS.
All medicine dealers sell Peps at One Rupee a bottle. L.P. 338.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO KARAD.

—:o:—

Public Feeling Against Welcome Address.

KARAD, July 4.

(From A Correspondent)

Karad is a small Taluka town but it is a commercial centre in this district. Mahatma Gandhi paid visit to this place once in 1927 and again in 1927. In 1927 Karad Municipality presented an address to Mahatmaji.

Now in 1930 the same Municipality is presenting an address to H. E. the Governor of Bombay on the 13th instant. As soon as the citizens of Karad learned of this, they met in a great mass-meeting, on 2-7-30 and protested against this action of the Municipality, which is against the wishes of the public, especially when so great leaders as Mahatmaji and Pandit Motilal Nenru are in jail, and a spirited leading councillor of Karad Municipality, Mr. G. D. Batane has been convicted recently under section 117 I. P. C. and section 47 Salt Act. The day after this meeting, some Municipal councillors sent in their resignations and informed the President accordingly.

It is rumoured that high officials hurried to Karad and visited the said councillors and persuaded them to take back the resignation. This had expected effect.

Last night a few merchants and pleaders including some councillors met together and discussed the situation. All were of opinion that it is both undesirable and inexpedient to present an address to His Excellency at this juncture.

However great influence is being exerted to minimise the agitation against this address at all costs.

It is learnt that the citizens of of Karad are resolved to oppose this address.

SAUNDATTI ACTIVE.

SAUNDATTI, July 5.

(From A Correspondent)

The case against nine volunteers who were arrested for cutting Toddy trees under sections 144, 447 and 427 came up for hearing yesterday. A large number of spectators numbering about two thousand had assembled in the premises of the court. The number of women alone was 500. Eight witnesses were examined of whom two were cited by the police as eye-witnesses. Both of these denied any knowledge about the offence. The Police Prosecutor who conducted the case produced their previous statements alleged to have been recorded by the late Magistrate Mr. Akkatangerhal under section 164 C.P.C. but the witnesses stated that they were not examined at all. The rest of the witnesses were all formal, being Patels of the villages who were summoned to prove 'Panchnamas'. The Police Prosecutor moved the Court to adjourn the case as the Sub-Inspector wanted to consult his superiors. The Court adjourned the case till Sunday the 13th instant. The case has created a great sensation in the town.

The question of hoisting the National Flag on the local Municipal office is being considered by the Municipality for which the general meeting has been fixed on the 10th instant.

KATHIAWAR ORPHANAGE.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

The report of the Kathiawar Orphanage, Rajkot, for the years 1928 and 1829, is just published. The institution was founded in 1907, on stricktly numanitarian principles and it is managed by an executive committee of Rajkot consisting of eminent lawyers, doctors, merchants and others.

For 20 years the children were located in a hired house. By this time the Orphanage has got five commodious rooms for residential quarters and two rooms for industrial purposes in a spacious compound on the Gondal Road. However it stands in sore need of some outhouses and servants' quarters, and of a fund to start an industrial class. They want to teach the boys, in the institution itself, English for a few hours and for the rest of the day drawing, carpentry, smithy and fitter's work so that the orphans when they leave the institute on completion of the 16th year they can take out a decent maintenance both here and abroad.

BIRTH CONTROL
Doctors and Educated classes declare that "Female Protection Pill" is the best among all drugs such as pessaries sheaths new rubber goods—building new health. Detailed pamphlet free. 4 Months Pills Rs. 2/4. Dr. M. Bose, B.A., M. D., C I. Fatehpur, E. B. Rly. (Bengal).

PREACHING OF PROHIBITION AND SWADESHI NO CRIME.

—:o:—

Mr. Swami Narayan's Statement

The following is the statement made before the trying Magistrate at Dhandhuka by Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, ex-M.L.C.:—

There have been three continuously bad seasons in Dholka Taluka. There were heavy floods in 1927. There was terrible frost in the winter of 1929. The season of 1929-30 was a total failure owing to invasions of locusts and very defective rain falls. Rain fall was hard by more than ten inches in Dholka Taluka. The cultivators were reduced to extreme poverty. As a member of Legislative Council I had drawn attention of Government to many piteous cases, of failure of crops and at my instance, Government suspended and remitted land revenue in many villages of Viramgam, Dholka and South Dascroi Talukas. The prosecution is based on one or two sentences which have been heard from my speeches at random. My speeches have been with reference to those cultivators whose crops had failed during the current season and to whom justice was not given by Government in spite of innumerable petitions. The evidence states that I spoke that Government should be informed about non-payment of land revenue till Swaraj was granted. That can form no crime under the Ordinance under which I am charged. As for abstinance from liquor, Government of Bombay have themselves adopted prohibitions as their policy. As for giving up of foreign cloth, Government themselves have been advocating the use of Swadeshi articles in their own purchases. Preaching of Prohibitions and Swadeshi is no crime. Still if Government are determined in their panicky mood to incarcerate me, I am prepared to suffer any imprisonment that may be inflicted on me. In the conclusion, I may urge that the real remedy of all the troubles is the immediate grant of true Swaraj which alone can appease the people who are thirsting for real Freedom.

DIE-HARDS AT WORK.

—:o:—

Counting On Hindu-Muslim Differences.

The Simla Correspondent of the "Statesman" writes:—

The authoritative "communique" issued in London last night restores the Simon Report to its proper place as a document which must not be officially discredited in advance of the Round Table Conference although the Conference itself is to be entirely free in its judgment of these and any other proposals that come before it.

The Government of India, will, of course, have to fall into line, and for the present, at any rate, there is likely to be an end to the statements in the Press that the Government is prepared to go much further than the Commissioners.

The force of the opinion brought to bear upon the Home Government can be estimated by the rapidity with which it was led to see the necessity of issuing an authoritative statement to clarify the position. At Westminster, the basis of common action between the three Parties was in danger of disappearing. In the Press, "The Times" and the "Observer" seem to have contributed to the successful result.

The upshot should be a great encouragement to those who are prepared to speak their mind and stand by their convictions in an Indian atmosphere overcharged at the moment with the spirit of defeatism, born of a too-prolonged glossing over of facts and sacrificing of opinions. Thus we find that those who, until very recently, were asserting that the civil disobedience movement was not serious and was already practically over, are in some instances the same as those who now go to the other extreme and say that it is serious enough to justify negotiations.

In official circles, there is a disposition to deprecate strongly a defeatist attitude which is detected in a portion of the business community, while in unofficial circles there is corresponding criticism of those who allowed such a situation to arise. The swift success which has attended "daylight treatment" in London should provide great encouragement for both parties, official and unofficial, to stand together and act according to their convictions in what they believe to be the true interests of India. In time to come the authoritative statement issued from London may be regarded as a turning point.

The Mussalman Congress in Simla bids fair to provide further encouragement, as the tone is distinctly healthy.

YOU ARE ALWAYS IN DANGER OF DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS,
Headache, Earache, Toothache, Vomitting, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysentery, Influenza and Plague, so also Hurts and Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites and Stings of Snake, scorpion, mad dog, wasp, and Bee &c., are generally sudden. You will promptly and satisfactorily cure them without paying heavy fees if you administer the cure all of the century—

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NATIONAL MUSIC AND THE PRESENT MOVEMENT

—:o:—

It is the duty of every individual to assist the present national movement as much as possible. With this principle in view Sjt. Balkrishnaboa Kapleshwari, the Principal of the Shri Sarasvati Sangit Vadyalay, Kalbadevi has proposed to do the following:—

The present several "Prabhat Ferees" have been introduced in Bombay to bring about the awakening of the people and their importance has been admitted by all. If the songs sung by the "Prabhat Feree" could be sung properly, methodically and with good tunes, the impression will be enhanced on the public. So those who wish to learn the national songs in this fashion should please consult the Manager of this Institution personally. This education will be given "free" only on condition that the ladise and gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of same must be taking a part in some "Prabhat Feree" or that they must participate in the "Prabhat Feree" directed by this school. Therefore ladies and gentlemen with good voices should necessarily avail themselves of this opportunity.

In addition to this a "Sunday Prabhat Feree" organised by this school of the men and women members taking regular tuitions in the Institution to visit the different parts of the city is being proposed by the management. However those of the past students who desire to take part in it should see the Manager personally.

In order to contribute to the Provincial Congress, this Institution intends to perform one or two concerts in a month. Sjt. Kapleshwari Brothers and any other willing singers as well as the male and female members of the school will take part in the concert, in which only the national songs in different Ragas will be sung. It is therefore requested that the public should patronise these national musical concerts there by deriving persotal enjoyment to themselves and helping the national welfare. Half of the income of these concerts after deducting the actual expenses will be sent to the Congress.

IGNORANT ENGLISHMEN

—:o:—

Frenchman's Caustic Criticism.

Mons. T. De Dowker, a Frenchman who has lived a number of years in England, wrote to the "Daily Herald" in mail week.

Frequently I read statements about the English that must make people abroad smile. Yet the English take it all in, and as a result think themselves superior in many respect to all other nations.

I am a Frenchman who has lived in England for nearly forty years, and I have been able during my long stay in England to form a proper judgment of the English as a whole.

On what do you base your claim that the standard of education in England is higher than in most continental countries?

It is in reality just the reverse. I am in a big way of business, and I have often been struck by the ignorance of your boys and girls who have just left school.

But then children in England spend most of their time playing games, whereas in continental countries all the time is spent in study.

It will take you a long time before you can reach the continental standard of knowledge—whether it is French, Dutch, Belgian, German, or Italian.

In knowledge we have nothing to learn from the English. On the contrary, the English have much to learn from continentals.

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P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

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MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
July		
8th	Rampura*	16,601
15th	Malwa	11,000
19th	Naldera x	16,088
30th	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug.		
2nd	Morea*	10,946
9th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,593
Sept.		
6th	Rampura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th	Plassey*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,640
11th	Comorin x	16,132
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Rawalpindi	10,857
28th	Razmak	16,500
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,572
8th	Naldera x	16,888
15th	Rampura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Plassey	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
1931.		
Jany.		
3rd	Moolsan x	20,502
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	16,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,088
Mar.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
14th	Razmak x x	10,857
21st	Ranchi	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Rampura	6,601
8th	Moldavia	6,543
11th	Razmak x	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India	9,645
25th	Nicolai x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518

x To Marseilles only.

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

* Through from Australia.

* Through from China.

‡ With limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§§ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.

To Marseilles only.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	106

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON RETURN TICKETS 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£78
To London and back with special train both ways	£130	£96
To Marseilles and back	£100	£73

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN.

FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London ..	£30	£52
Marseilles ..	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin but out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be changed.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnaver" a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth A.	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£50	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
July 4	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
Aug. 1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept. 12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every months. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
July 9th	Baroda	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
11th	Varsova	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
16th	Khandalla	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.|Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay Widows Pension Fund Ltd.

(Established 1876.)

23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Above Messrs. Warden and Co.

Funded Capital Rs. 5,78,308.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR [illegible] FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Katori Maru ..	10000	...	@29 July
Sado Maru,	6888	1 July	13 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	...	@13 July
Kashima Maru ..	10000	...	27 July
Totori Maru ..	6975	12 July	30 July
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	26 July	1 Aug
Hakone Maru ..	10500	...	@12 Aug
Nawa Maru	11000	...	@26 Aug
Rangoon Maru ..	5082	17 Aug.	28 Aug at 18 Sept.
Fushimi Maru	11006	...	

"Do not carry passengers (a) From Colombo, FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakosaki Maru ..	16500	2 July	27 July
Terukuni Maru ..	13003	22 July	6 Aug.
Hakusan Maru	16500	6 Aug.	24 Aug.

FROM OSAKA DIRECT.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000	26 July	27 July
Chichibu Maru	22000	31 July	6 Aug.
Shinyo Maru	22000	18 Aug.	20 Aug.

Others are Orient-Seattle North-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Horniman Road, Bombay. Phone No. 22270, 22736 Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Arrival.	Departure.
Celebes Maru ..	26th June	5th July.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th July	19th July
Burma Maru ..	25th July	2nd Aug.
Borneo Maru ..	8th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
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Phone Nos. 22150 and 25478.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box No. 858.

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Princess Street. BOMBAY

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

—:o:—

Another Fine Batch Of Talkies

During the coming week that section of Bombay cinegoers which prefers talking films will have a fine selection from which to choose. Harold Lloyd's "Welcome Danger" has had so successful a run at the Excelsior Theatre that it will remain as the star film for another week, and the only change in the programme will be the substitution of the latest issue of the Fox Movietone News for the previous one. Variety has always been the keynote of Harold Lloyd's success, and he never covers the same territory in any two pictures. When he commenced preparations for "Welcome Danger" (which is, of course, his first talking film he sought a local that had never been touched by himself, and after considering a dozen suggestions, he decided that the underground Chinatown of San Francisco offered a great and novel latitude for comedy. In that decision he made no mistake, if one can judge by the large audiences which have flocked to see the film wherever it has been shown. A week hence, "Welcome Danger" will be succeeded by 'The Desert Song," in which John Boles sings some of the songs which have already reached India in the form of talking machine records and Myrna Loy has a most delightful role.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

"Private Izzy Murphy," a comedy-drama starring George Jessel and Patsy Ruth Miller, will be the featured film at the Empire Theatre during the coming week. The story concerns a poor New York boy named Isadore Goldberg who joins the army and is placed in an American-Irish regiment known as the "Fighting both," where he discovers that his name is a handicap to promotion. When, however, he changes it to Izzie Murphy, some of the derision subsides and he makes good. Reported killed in action, it is something of a shock for his friends and relatives when he is seen marching with returning troops up Fifth Avenue, and there are many laughable complications in connection with "the girl he left behind him" and her father, a marriage broker, and other hangers-on who make merry at his expense. It is not a war film in the strictest sense of the term, but rather a very human story of two lives in which the element of war is an important but not a supreme incident. Apart from the fine acting of the two principals, most delightful role is sustained by Miss Vera Gordon (of Cohens and Kellys fame) as Izzy's proud mother. Miss Gordon is always happiest in her "mother" parts, and in "Private Izzy Murphy" she admirably sustains her reputation.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Fine photography has always marked the productions of the German "Ufa" Company, and "Somebody's Son," which will be screened next week at the Royal Opera House, is no exception to the rule. The lighting of the indoor scenes is nothing less than magnificent, and the outdoor effects are admirably planned and recorded in brilliant sunshine. In Continental countries the film was released under the title of "Der Farmer von Texas,' but the one selected for India appears to be considerably more appropriate. Here we have a penniless young nobleman who finds (quite easily) an American bride who is willing to exchange her wealth for a share in her husband's title, and for a time all goes well. Both are proud of their little son. But when the girl's father dies and leaves all his money tied up in the child's name, the fat is in the fire. The husband tries to kidnap the child, but only succeeds in getting for whom the boy had been exchanged by his mother's friends. And thus it comes about that a baker's son is brought up in the castle as Count Eric and the real Eric, smuggled to America, grows up on a Texas farm without having the least idea of his true identity. There is, of course, the usual happy ending; and that's about all that matters.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

All the excitements of the Wild West will be seen in "Pride of Pawne" at the Edward Cinema during the coming week, with Tom Tylor and Frankie Darror reading and combating daring raids on mining towns, hold-ups of stage coaches and wild scurries on horseback across the prairie. It is one of those quick-action pictures which keeps an audience thoroughly awake, and the programme is completed by the inclusion of two comedies, "A Man About Town," and "Just Boys." The Empress Cinema will screen the Bebe Daniels comedy, "A Kiss in a Taxi," which has been shown during the past week at the Empire. There will be special shows on Sunday morning at both Edward and Empress.

"Love Over Night" At Pathe.

—:o:—

In an effective fashionable wedding scene in "Love Over Night" Rod La Rocque's new comedy which is now showing at the Pathe.

Many Carr gives Jeanette Loff away and Richard Tucker is about to take her when Rod La Rocque, the "over night" lover, bursts in with a gun, holds up the company and kidnaps the bride-to-be! Instead of everyday extras, Director Edward H. Griffiths had nuptial 'guests' folk that might actually be present at a function of the "Four Hundred." Besides the sprightly Majel Coleman in the front rank, may be observed the French post and guest of exclusive New York circles, Viconte Alainde Leche, Natasha Colitzin, a princess of the old Russian Empire, and several other notables of society and screen.

George Dromgold and Sanford Hewitt wrote "Love Over Night" which was produced for Pathe by Hector Turnbull and directed by E. H. Griffith. Tom Kennedy plays a prominent part, that of a stupid detective. The comedy is said to be packed with thrills and laughs.

"His Majesty The American" At Globe.

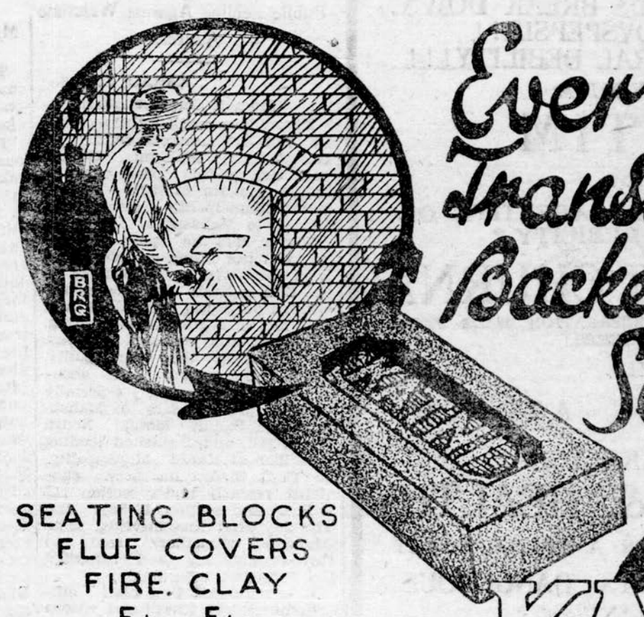
—:o:—

Douglas Fairbanks in his latest United Artists' feature "His Majesty the American" now showing at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road. The athletic star is said to be particularly active in this picture with innumerable new stunts and it is the regular Fairbanks type of adventure and romance.

"Isle Of Sunken Gold" At Crown Cinema.

—:o:—

Movie-goes have always been fascinated by the lure of the Tropics. Here is sunshine, happiness and long life. The beauties of nature were never more complete in so centrall geogryphical a spot as the group of islands in the Pacific Ocean. "The Isle of Sunken Gold," the ten episode serial now showing its first instalment—first four episodes namely "The Ship of Fire, "Trapped in Mid-Air," "Engulfed by the Sea" and "The Volcanoes Pit" at The Crown Cinema, Sandhurst Road, is one long series of beautiful glimpses at the Tropics.



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DO you know that your teeth are living parts of your body? They will become ill and decay if your body lacks the proper health-building substances. *Calcium*, (lime) for instance.

By taking Kalzana, the Calcium food, you will conquer calcium deficiency in the body, which is now recognised to be the chief cause of tooth decay and of retarded growth and general weakness in children.

A course of Kalzana, the Calcium food, will provide your body with the extra Calcium needed to make the teeth healthy and strong. But it *must* be Kalzana, for only in this scientifically approved form is the calcium readily absorbed and retained by the body.

Kalzana will, at the same time, conquer all forms of weakness due to Calcium deficiency in the body, such as general weakness, irritable nerves, and, in women, painful functional disorders.

Start a course of Kalzana to-day

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

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In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

—:o:—

DEATH.

GOMES, Baby Silvestre Isidoro Antonio Jose, aged 6 months, the only son of Leonardo Gomes of Postal Dept. Kalbadevi and Mary Sanches, at Varca (Goa) on 6-7-30. The mother of the deceased expired on 6-1-30 in giving him birth at Dr. D'Sa's Hospital (Bombay). Condolences to the bereaved father and husband.

—:o:—

WOMEN'S MEETING.

A public meeting of women will held to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) under the auspices of the Desh Sevika Sangh at Madhav Baug when Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Ratanbehen, Kantaben Khandwalla, and others will speak. The audience is requested to come in Swadeshi clothes.

—:o:—

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of 26th ultimo should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 11th instant.

—:o:—

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE.

The Bombay Swadeshi League has strted work in real earnest. Two influential Sub-Committees have been appointed, one for the purpose of collecting information about the different indigeneous industries of the Country for compiling a Swadeshi Directory and opening a Swadeshi Museum and the other for carrying on an intense propaganda in furtherance of the aims and objects of the League. It is also proposed to arrange a series of lectures by eminent economists of the city on the Ethics and Economics of Swadeshism.

—:o:—

DESH SEVIKAS.

All Liquor Picketing Sevikas are requested to be present to-day (8th July) at the Congress House at 3-30 p.m.

All Cloth Picketing Sevikas are requested to attend the Ladies meeting at Madhav Baug to be held to-day (8th July) at 4-30 p.m.

—:o:—

WORKERS AND SATYAGRAHA

The Bombay Satyagraha Committee have arranged the following public Meetings in the labour locality during the this week:—

8th July 1930. Laloaug. Dinshaw Petit Mills.

9th July 1930. K. E. M. Hospital Maidan, Parel, at 8 p. m.

10th July 1930. Sewri, Near Post Office, at 3 p. m.

11th July 1930. Gold Mohar Mills, at 9 p. m.

12th July 1930. Tardeo, Near Chikalwadi at 8-30 p. m.

—:o:—

THANKS FOR CARS.

The Boycott Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee beg to thank the owners of cars, so generously lent to them during the Boycott Week.

"D" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

All "D" Ward Satyagrahi Volunteers are requested to be present at the Jinnah Hall on Wednesday (the 9th inst.) at 7 a.m. when special instructions will be given regarding future activities.

—:o:—

BOMBAY MUSLIMS AND CONGRESS.

Dr. M. H. Cour writes:—

A public meeting of the Muslims Citizzens of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at the Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road, at 9 p. m. on Wednesday the 9th inst., when Maulana H. Rehman and others will speak on the present situation.

All are cordially invited to attend.

—:o:—

LECTURES AT VANITA VISHRAM.

On Wednesday the 9th July at 2 p.m. a lecture on First Aid will be delivered by Dr. Dosibai Dadabhai, M.D., at Vanita Vishram Hall.

Only Sevikas should attend the lecture.

Over Zealous Police Officer Snubbed By Magistrate.

"NO SUCH OFFENCE AS AIDING AND ABETTING PICKETING."

Desh Sevikas' Success: No Toddy Sales In City.

A very interesting case under the Anti-Picketing Ordinance" in Bombay was decided by Mr. D. N D. Khandalawala, on Monday afternoon, in which the Bombay City Police had arrested six volunteers who were seated in a Congress Bus and had in addition seized the bus and arrested its driver under the Ordinance. They were all taken to the Esplanade Police Court and placed before Mr. Khandalawala.

At about 1-30 p.m., it has stated, a Congress Bus with six volunteers came near Evans Fraser and Co.'s shop when Deputy Inspector Foster ordered the driver of the bus to take the bus with its passengers to the Esplanade Police Station. There they were charged under Anti-Picketing Ordinance with aiding and abeting picketing.

The accused were (1) Babu Rama (bus driver), (2) Volunteer, (3) Shanker Yeshwant, (4) Mahadeoprasad Sharma, (5) Hind Raja, (6) Gulam Murtaza Jilani, (7) Soonderdas.

Deputy Inspector Foster said the accused were arrested as they were dropping pickets at different shops in the Fort area for the purpose of picketing.

NO OFFENCE.

His Worship remarked, after reading the charge sheets, there was no offence as there was no offence called picketing in the Ordinance. The position in this case was like a soda water van delivering soda water bottles at different shops and moving along.

The Magistrate called Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, to assist the Court in conducting the case on behalf of the prosecution. When Mr. Spencer came, His Worship explained the case to him and asked him to argue the case.

WORKING UNDER ORDERS.

Mr. Spencer: Those in the lorry have not committed any offence. It is anticipating things. Mr. Foster should have waited.

Mr. Foster: I work under orders, Sir. I received orders this morning and I acted on it.

His Worship: The accused are acquitted.

Mr. Foster: What about the motor bus, Sir?

His Worship: Certainly, it is to be returned.

One of the accused: Will those who are responsible for our arrest be punished?

Mr. Speneker: The arrest was bona fide.

The captain of these volunteers who was also arrested requested the Court to return his whistle and the Magistrate ordered the Police to return it.

MORE VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

After this case was over the following nine volunteers were placed before Mr. Khandalawala charged with picketing in the Fort area. (1) Rambhao Shripati, (2) Govind Hari, (3) Krishna Dinkar, (4) Vithoba Ganpat, (5) Sitaram Dhondu, (6) Vithu Maruti Shinde, (7) Ganpat Baji, (8) Dolat Ramsingh and (9) Narayan Thakor. Deputy Inspector Foster said the accused were arrested in the Fort area picketing foreign cloth shops.

His Worship sentenced four of the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment, three to three months' simple imprisonment and two to two months' simple imprisonment. The simple imprisonment was given on account of the young age of the accused.

Courting Arrest Again.

—:o:—

LATER.

The seven volunteers who were acquitted in the afternoon went direct to the Fort area in the same bus which was seized and courted arrest. They were once again brought to the Esplanade Lock-up and will be placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate along with eight others who were arrested.

The total arrests of the day was 24, out of whom 9 were convicted.

COMMISSIONER STUDYING SITUATION.

The Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. is still receiving attention of the public and a large crowd collected near the premises on Monday. At 5-30 p.m. Mr. D. Healy, Commissioner of Police went to the Fort area and spent some time near Whiteaway Laidlaw premises studying the situation.

PICKPOCKETS BUSY.

The pickpockets of the city also have made their rendezvous near Whiteaway's premises and two old offenders were arrested in the afternoon, while actual picking pockets.

NO ROOM IN BOMBAY JAILS.

The Bombay jails having been filled up to their utmost capacity all volunteers convicted from Monday are sent direct to the Visapur Jail.

LATHI CHARGE OPPOSITE WHITEAWAYS.

—:o:—

Two Persons Injured.

Two persons received injuries as a result of a police lathi charge on crowds of spectators collected near the show rooms of Messrs. Whiteaways on Monday afternoon to witness the picketing operations.

The first batch of pickets arrived at Whiteaways at 12-30 p.m. and were immediately arrested. But large crowds of spectators who thronged the pavements as well as the arcade kept on shouting "Boycott British Goods" at intervals.

The police charged on the crowd in the afternoon with lathies. The Congress Ambulance removed two men to the Hospital for treatment.

Mr. G. R. Madgaonkar, a Clerk in the Central Bank of India, one of the injured persons, has made a statement to the Hospital authorities, that he was going along Hornby Road, during the lunch interval. When he neared the Writeaways, a policeman charged him with a lathi and he received the blow on the thigh. He was treated in the Hospital and discharged.

Sjt. Ramrao Madhavrao, a diamond cutter, rseiding at Mugbhat Lane, was the second victim to the lathi chage.

TWENTY PICKETERS ARRESTED

During the day the police arrested in all 20 volunteers for picketing foreign cloth shops in Fort Their names are:—

Rambhau Shripati,
Sitaram Dhondu,
Vithoba Ganpat Sinde,
Krishna Dinker,
Govind Hari,
Ramchandra Sakharam,
Ganpan Vaji Kadam,
Govind Gopal,
Etoo Maruti Shinde,
Shankar Yaswant Pednekar,
Akbar Allmahomed,
Mahadevprasad Sharma,
Sitaram Bhau,
Kisna Visnu,
Patloo Govind,
Baji Sitaram,
Yeswant Babaji,
Dinkar Morari,
Narayan Dhirajrao,
and Shankar Sadashiv.

—:o:—

DESH SEVIKAS SUCCEED.

—:o:—

Toddy Shops Have No Business.

"All the liquor shops in the city are experiencing an abnormally slack period and many shops keep closed for the most part of the business hours": This statement was made by a fair picketer of the Desh Sevika Sangh to a "Chronicle" representative.

About a hundred Desh Sevikas picketed liquor shops in the Girgaum and Bhuleshwar areas, With the result that the shops had practically no business.

All the 38 shops in the locality were vigorously picketed during the day.

The anti-liquor campaign started by the Congress also continued unhampered on Monday. About a hundred shops in the Fort, Colaba, Esplanade, Kamatipura, Parel, Dadar and Ghorapdeo, were picketed by Congress Volunteers. No arrests were made during the day.

TODDY SHOP AUCTION

—:o:—

Ends In Fiasco.

The Desh Sevikas campaign against toddy shops has created an interesting situation in the city and the acceptance of toddy license tenders which were invited last week has once again been postponed.

The toddy shop licenses were generally auctioned by open bids and 26th June last was fixed for the purpose. Owing to the picketing of toddy shops, the licenses were not inclined to bid in the open competition and tenders were invited on the 30th June.

DROP IN PRICES.

The toddy shop keepers quoted only one anna six pies per gallon license fees against five annas three pies in previous years. This meant a total loss of Rs. 3 lacs to excise revenue. When the tenders were opened on Monday 30th June the Collector postponed decision till 7th July.

On Monday when the licencees went to the Collector they were told that the matter was referred to the Government for orders. In the meantime the Bombay Toddy Sellers' Association propose to go to Poona to place their grievance before the Governor.

BOMBAY'S NEW "WAR COUNCIL."

—:o:—

The "War Council" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee consists of the following:—

President:—Mr. D. C. Modi.

Vice-President:—Dr. Mazhar-ul-Haque.

Secretary:—Mr. Ramakant Mehta.

Members:—Mr. Balubhai M. Zaveri and Mr. K. C. S. Panikkar.

Mr. S. D. Palekar is elected as Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

PRABHAT PHERRY.

—:o:—

CALL TO CYCLISTS.

Mr. R. Datta, B.Sc., writes:—

A Cyclists' Prabhat Pherry has been organised and started since this morning, the last day of Boycott Week. Those cyclists desiring to join the same should be present every day at 4-30 a.m. sharp at Congress House, Girgaum. The processionists should put on white khaddar dress and carry a small national flag.

PICKETING AT WADALA FAIR.

—:o:—

Toy Merchants Non-Plussed.

A batch of Bharat Sena Dal volunteers is picketing the 25 shops of foreign goods set up at the Wadala Fair on account of Ashadhi-Ekadasi. The shopkeepers tried to sell things in hand-carts but picketers went along with the carts. The disappointed shop-keepers, mostly toy merchants, sought police help but that did not improve the situation for them in any way.

STUDENT SATYAGRAHIS' TRIUMPH.

—:o:—

National Flag Re-Hoisted.

Keen excitement was roused when some Christian school boys removed the National Flag hoisted, after three hours' Satyagrana, on the Antonia D. School two days ago. Students again offered Satyagraha. The Principal regretted the incident and the flag was re-hoisted, in spite of the Police force that had just then arrived on the scene. A big crowd that had collected in the Satyagraha. The Provincial m f meantime dispersed soon after.

NAVSARI HONOURS PERINBEN.

—:o:—

Monster Procession & Hartal.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, July 5.

The most unique feature of the procession in honour of Perinben in Navsari was the large number of Parsi ladies who took part in it. This is the first time in the history of this town that this spontantous innovation took place. The town observed Hartal and there was an overcrowded public meeting in the Town Hall when Dr. Khandebhai made a speech. Dr. Jehangir Dordi showed the meeting Swadeshi made saris and other cloth which he exhorted the audience to use and to boycott strictly all foreign cloth. It was raining cessantly throughout the day and roads of the town were full of mud and water. The procession started from the Town Hall. It passed through all the Parsi Streets, and throughout the main roads of the town. The procession was so big that many different singing parties were singing the national songs. The Parsi ladies including the ladies of Dr. Dordi's family, Mrs. Nariman, B.A., Miss Sethna, B.A. and others formed an unique feature of the procession. They were also singing national songs throughout the way. The roads were very bad and it rained heavily part of the way but that did not deter the procession from its course.

"DASTARDLY OUTRAGES."

—:o:—

Esplanade Maidan Tragedy Recalled.

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER ON THE BAN.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber have addressed the following to the Government:—

I am directed by my Committee to refer to the order dated 20th June 1930 under section 144 C. P. C. issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, puutting a ban on the use of the Esplanade Maidan for drilling, exercise, etc., by Congress Volunteers and to declare that my Committee think the ban is an interference with the right of the citizens.

The reason assigned for the ban is unconvincing. My Committee may be allowed to point out that the Infantry being a disciplined body under the command of Military officers might at least be expected not to be excited at the appearance of the public.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGES.

My Committee are not satisfied with the explanation given by the Government of what happened at the Esplanade and justifying the use of force on that occasion. They would suggest that Government should make further inquiries and take action against those concerned, for the manner in which force was used on that occasion so as to ensure that such dastardly outrages are not repeated in the name of Law and Order, actions which hardly respect the spirit of Law and Order, and which is bound to further embitter the already strained feelings.

My Committee urge that Government would be pleased to restore to the public the unfettered use of the Maidan.

"WHERE PEOPLE SHUDDER TO GO."

—:o:—

Visapur Jail's Reputation.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber have addressed the following letter to Government:—

The attention of my Committee has been drawn to a Report that about 70 prisoners from the Worli prison were transferred yesterday and prisoners were transferred yesterday to the Visapur Jail. If this information is correct my Committee would like to know the reason

PARSI PROCESSION IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Lady Petit To Lead.

It is understood that a big procession of Parsis is being organised to come off on July 21 to protest against the sentence passed on Mrs. Perin Captain, the ex-President of the Congress Committee. Lady Petit is expected to lead the procession.

for selecting Visapur Jail, as it has in the past by association a reputation of which people shudder to think.

My Committee would like to know what arrangements have been made for the health of and proper supply of food for the prisoners and as regards their treatment.

My Committee cannot but lay a great stress on the fact that a large number of Satyagrahi prisoners are of a class accustomed to live in healthy surroundings and, therefore, much more care is needed to protect their health.

HELP FOR FAMILIES OF SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

An Appeal.

Sjt. Laibhai Patel writes:—

The Bombay Volunteers Relief Committee, organised by Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to help the dependants of volunteers who have either been jailed, wounded or dead, appeal to the citizens of Bombay to help this humanitarian mission.

The Committee has secured the services of Seth Govindjee Narainidas, as President and Seth Narayanlal Banslal, Seth Valjee Lakhamshi Napoo, Sheth Virchand Panachand as treasurers.

Many prominent businessmen and Congress workers are forking on this Committee. All the donations should be sent to Congress House and should be given only after taking due receipts from responsible officials.

All those who are in need of help should send in their applications, which will be kept strictly confidential.

PREACHING BOYCOTT GOSPEL.

—:o:—

B. P. C. C. Opens Series Of Lectures.

Although the "Boycott Week" has come to an end members of the Boycott Committee are carrying on a vigorous campaign to intensify the movement. Many prominent businessmen (other than cloth merchants) have been individually approached with a view to inducing them to stop importing or dealing in British goods.

The Boycott Committee has also arranged a series of lectures in the city throughout the next week to preach the Swadeshi gospel.

In co-operation with the Committee of the Federation of Indian Commercial Association, the Boycott Committee has already achieved some success. The Federation which represents practically all trades in Bombay has resolved not to import silver. A thorough boycott of tea and foreign sugar is also under contemplation.

The Federation has also advised its constituents to import or export commodities as far as possible in Indian crafts and boycott British vessels. All such articles should be insured with Indian Insurance Companies.

OPENS BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN LECTURES.

Mr. Dhirajlal Mody, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, opened the first lecture of the series intended to popularise and intensify the boycott movement. He addressed a large gathering at Nimani's Wadi, Fanaswadi on Monday evening.

In the course of his address, Sjt. Mody said that although the "Boycott Week" had come to a close, the Congress would strive its utmost to make boycott a reality. So long as they depended on foreign countries for articles of daily use, so long will they remain under foreign domination. The Swadeshi creed, he said, was not new. It had been preached by the late Mr. Ranade fifty years ago. Why then had the movement not progressed much in half a century, he asked? It was because they had remained ignorant. The only way to break the shackles of slavery was by being economically independent. "The Congress is determined to see a complete boycott of foreign cloth and British goods and that is the only way to attain Swaraj" he concluded.

Mrs. Kantaben Khandwalla, Mr. M. H. Vakil and others also addressed the meeting.

Bandra Youths Congratulate N. Vallibhoy.

—:o:—

The Hon. Secretary, Bandra Youth League, writes:—

Mr. Noormahomed Vallibhoy, the third Editor of the "Congress Bulletin", sentenced to 5 months' rigorous imprisonment, was the Joint Hon. Secretary of the Bandra Youth League. On account of his strenuous efforts a good deal of awakening was brought about amongst the Mahomedan youths of Bandra who have joined in the present struggle for freedom in large numbers. The Youth League has adopted the following resolution:—

"The Bandra Youth League appreciates the valuable services rendered by Mr. Noormahomed Vallibhoy to spread the youth movement in Bandra and congratulates him for the brave part played by him in the present struggle for freedom. The League further expresses its hope that the incarceration of its Joint Hon. Secretary will only tend to strengthen the youth movement in Bandra."

EVERY HOUSE A CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

HANUMAN TERRACE MEETING.

A meeting of the resident of Hanuman Terrace, Lamington Road, was convened by Mr. Padbidri Ladshiva Rao, in the premises of the building on Sunday night, with Mr. V. B. Karnik, High Court Pleader in the chair. Many women were also present.

Resolutions to carry on the Congress work and other activities were passed unanimously and a committee was appointed with Mr. Karnik as President, Mrs. C. K. Hajirins, as Vice-President Mr. N. G. Puthli as Secretary with five other members with power to co-opt.

A committee of ladies was also formed with Mrs. Hajirins, Mrs. Karnik, Mrs. Padbidri with three others, to start a spinning class and to promote other constructive activities.

It was also proposed to start a Youth Guard immediately with Mr. Sheti as the captain.

TODDY AUCTION SALES AT THANA.

Women Volunteers Picket Collector's Office.

NO TENDERS RECEIVED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 7.

As it was announced that the toddy booths in the Bassein Taluka, District Thana, would be sold by public auction to-day, the Sashti Taluka Congress Committee decided to organize picketing for the purpose of requesting the bidders not to offer any tenders. About 30 Swayam Sevikas, 16 from Thana, 7 from Ghatkopar, five from Bhandup, and two from Mulund picketed at various entrances leading to the Collector's Office. The result was splendid. No bidders turned up while the picketing was going on.

NO TENDERS OFFERED.

It was learnt subsequently that four persons had found their way into the Collector's office long before the picketing commenced at 9 o'clock this morning, but it is understood they left without offering any tenders.

The picketing was carried on under the leadership of Mrs. Jankiben wife of Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj. The Thana batch of Swayam Sevikas was led by Mrs. Parvatibai Karnik, and Mrs. Kamalabai Desai, the President and Vice-President of the Congress Swayam Sevika Sangha. Mrs. Mushruwala was also one of the enthusiastic band of those selfless workers.

ANOTHER AUCTION SALE.

The toddy booths in Umbergaon and Dahanu Talukas will be sold by public auction to-morrow and those at other places the day after to-morrow. Hence, picketing will be carried on under the guidance of the local Congress Committee on both these days. Under the auspices of the Congress Swayam Sevika Sangha, a public meeting of women in Thana will be held to-morrow when Mrs. Jamnalal Bajaj will speak on "The Present Situation.

—:o:—

Students And National Movement.

—:o:—

Call To Enrol In Youth Guards.

Lalbhai Patel, Secretary, Bombay Youth Guards has issued the following:—

Students of Bombay, have you not yet heard the call that has sounded through the length and breadth of this land—the call of Freedom Are the thousands of you that flocked to hear your leaders content to sit still before even the echo of their voices had receded. Can the travail fo your Motherland leave you so unmoved. Will you refuse to listen to the Congress Working Committee." In the opinion of this Committee the time has arrived when students of Indian Colleges should take their ful share in the movement for national freedom." Comrades, will the answer be long in coming. Your Motrerland wants your services now and at once.

Those students who are willing to suspend their studies are requested to enrol themselves as Volunteers to carry on Congress propaganda in Bombay City and in villages. They should see the Secretary between 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. at the Youth League Office, Madan House, Hughes Road, Bombay.

CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

—:o:—

More Donations Pan In.

The Congress Hospital continues to receive spontaneous public help. Many voluntary contributions to the Hospital Fund are being received daily. The following donations were received by the Hospital on Monday: Babu Purandhand Panalal Rs. 300, Bleached and Plan Piecegoods Merchants' Association Rs. 501, Dhenu Road Merchants Rs. 251, Mrs. Ladhibai V. Dayal Rs. 501, Shrimati Sumatibai of Indore Rs. 101, Bombay Circle of Indore Rs. 101, Bombay Music Cricle Rs. 101, Indian Staff of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. Rs. 101 and Mr. K. F. Manian of Calcutta Rs. 100.

—:o:—

ENCOURAGING SPINNING.

—:o:—

New Plan.

—:o:—

With a view to encourage spinning the Desh Sevika Sangh is awarding silver medals. A scheme has been drawn by which the Sangha supplies cotton free to spinners and the yarn is utilised for cheap production of Khaddar. Hundred silver medals will be awarded to spinners in order of their merit.

The Desh Sevika Sangh is also organising a procession every month with a view to promote Swadeshi.

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Apply OWNER, Third Floor.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1930.

MUSLIM MISLEADERS.

—:o:—

The proceedings of the Simla meetings in which about 30 Muslim gentlemen took part "to decide," as Mr. Shaukat Ali said, "the fate of 8 crores of Musalmans who were weak and disorganised," reveal the incapacity of these gentlemen to guide a great community. They had assembled to discuss the Simon Report, but so little did they know their own minds about the Muslim demands that they were not quite sure what to do about it. That good and great Musalman, Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, who always swears by Muslim rights—while invariably ignoring the rights of the country, specially the main right to freedom from foreign domination—actually expressed his disappointment at the manner in which the Commission had treated its champions. Referring to separate electorates and Federal Government he said: "The points, however, which Muslims wanted to gain by advocating these two policies had not been gained," while the demand for safeguards in the Public Services "had been utilised to strengthen the hands of the Governor and put in his possession tremendous powers which he would wield not in an emergency but in day-to-day administration." Yet, inspite of such a formidable indictment, this gentleman has not had the intellectual honesty to advocate the logical conclusion—rejection of the report, Indeed, he and his friends put up a hard fight against any such suggestion. And it was only due to the strenuous opposition of Raja Gazanfar Ali Khan that a preamble characterising the Report as "unacceptable, retrograde and reactionary" was added.

The discussions and the nature of resolutions adopted at Simla, show that, although even the best friends of the Simon Commission find it impossible to apologise for the report, they still insist on ignoring the obvious moral that should have been drawn from their bitter experience. While they condemn the betrayal of their cause, they forget that it was so in spite of the loudly proclaimed British sympathy with minorities. While they protest against the summary dismissal of their demands for safeguards they refuse to realise—although the truth stared Dr. Khan and his friends in the face—that their demands were actually used to strengthen autocracy in India. Nothing discouraged, they are, like a set of persistent but blindly doting lovers, now longing for the Round Table Conference. The experience of the Simon Commission has not taught them to scrutinise the bonafides of the Round Table Conference. 'All will be well at London' is their cry. Why and how, they do not say. Everybody among them knows that not even half of their 14 points will be accepted. But none has the courage to acknowledge it or to say what the All-Muslim Conference will do after London has rejected its demand. True, Mr. Shaukat Ali has held out a threat. It is at best—and happily for non-violent India—a mere threat. What is more everybody knows that 72 out of the 80 gentlemen assembled at Simla will cheerfully reconcile themselves to whatever the London Conference gives them.

The fact is that the lure of London has proved too irresistible. These 'misleaders' are seeking deliberately to stampede an unwilling community for reasons of their own. With the help of their absurd demands they are perpetuating foreign domination to the detriment both of the Hindus and the Musalmans. Even Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan now confesses it. But neither he nor his friends are willing to do the right and patriotic thing both by their community and country. They are unwilling to make common cause with the other communities in the fight for Indian freedom. Nor are they willing to settle with their own brethren the problem of their rights from the point of view not only of their communal interests but also of the good of the nation as a whole. They will not do so, for otherwise, the whole 'raison-d'etre' of their "leadership" will cease to exist. But the community itself has realised the need of a national outlook and no amount of unreal talk is now going to stampede it into the arms of the enemies of national unity and friends of "Divide and Rule."

IS THIS STATESMANSHIP?

—:o:—

The Simla die-hards, to whom Lord Irwin has evidently capitulated, are still clinging to the absurd idea that the issue of one Ordinance after another will serve to kill the national movement in India. They are still hoping that by raising a barrage of censorship round India, they can successfully prevent the outside world from securing accurate knowledge of the political situation in this country. They manage to keep Mr. Benn ill and incompletely informed by sending out to him news in the manner convenient to them which he in his turn imparts to the House of Commons as the whole truth about the Indian situation. But sooner or later the British public is bound to know the true facts of the situation in India and then we are sure it will demand, with an impatience which will be, in the circumstances, understandable, and with a sense of resentment over the fact that it was being fooled, why the whole truth was being hidden from it so long. That time will come sooner than later because the increasing potency of the Indian boycott of British goods is being brought home to it every day. As unemployment increases in Britain owing to the steady decline of exports to India from Britain, the average stay-at-home, Briton is bound to rub his eyes and ask how it was that India became so thoroughly alienated from his country.

The British public will realise then that the futile policy of rule by Ordinances quickened the pace of this alienation. Mahatma Gandhi made a gesture of conciliation through the interview he gave to Mr. Slocombe. The bureaucracy sees to it that no more interviews will be granted to him and is determined to push on with its policy of resolute rule. The Congress Organisations are declared unlawful in a number of Provinces. The elementary right of a people to enjoy freedom of speech and association is abolished in a number of places by Magisterial caprice. With the object of obstructing the boycott movement Ordinances are in operation which take their daily toll of arrests. The manner in which they are operated has raised emphatic protest even from leaders of political opinion who have stood aloof from the Civil Disobedience movement. And on top of the picketing and intimidation Ordinances, comes the Ordinance to prevent publication of 'unauthorised newssheets and newspapers". This Ordinance empowers any police officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector of Police, fortified with a Magistrate's warrant, "to enter upon and search any place where any stock of unauthorised newssheets or unauthorised newspapers may be or may reasonably be suspected to be." There is an indemnity clause in the Ordinance under which "no proceedings purporting to be taken under the Ordinance shall be called in question by any Court and no civil or criminal proceedings shall be instituted against any person for anything done, or in good faith intended to be done, under the Ordinance". We can imagine now in cases where the police labour under a false information of the existence of "unauthorised news-sheets or newspapers", house searches by them will be a source of harrassment to those who are favoured with their attentions. How Police officers are likely to be over-zealous was strikingly demonstrated yesterday when a deputy Inspector took charge of a motor bus and arrested all its occupants including the driver on the charge of abetting picketing In this case fortunately both the Magistrates and the Police prosecutor took the right view of the matter. But there is no remedy whatsoever if there is a misuse by the police of the drastic powers with which they are invested under the latest Ordinance. But even if Ordinances rain upon the people of India, all signs indicate to every observer that they are not at all likely to be cowed down. The national movement is, on the contrary, growing in strength. We ask Lord Irwin is it statesmanship to be blind to this patent fact?

PROGRESSIVE AFGHANISTAN.

—:o:—

The "Sunday Referee", a London weekly journal, recently published an interview with His Excellency Shah Wali Khan, the Afghan Minister in London. The official statement he made in that interview regarding King Nadirshah's policy shows that His Majesty is determined to rule Afghanistan on progressive lines. He is making successful efforts to continue the liberal educational policy of Amanullah Khan. It is significant that there are no communal troubles in Afghanistan. The Afghan Minister said: "We are tolerant. We treat Muslims and Hindus alike. There are plenty of Hindus employed in our Finance and other departments. Last year there were four Hindu students out of the thirty we sent abroad for education." It is remarkable also that cultural progress is being achieved in Afghanistan in a most broad-minded manner. H. E. Shah Wali Khan declared: "We have no prejudice against painting, photography and sculpture, as many Europeans imagine Mahomedans have." Under the inspiring and wise direction of King Nadir Shah and his progressive counsellors Afghanistan will soon develop into a modernised and cultured land.

SENSIBLE VIEW.

—:o:—

The First Class City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, in acquitting Mr. Ranchod Patel Secretary, Bombay Presidency Youth League and Mr. Manilal Mehta, a printer, of the offences respectively of distributing a leaflet exhorting students to resort to mass picketing, and of printing the leaflet, took a sensible view of the whole question of peaceful picketing. He said in his judgment: "It appears to me that peaceful picketing is not prohibited and that obstruction or violence or intimidation ought to have been used." The prosecution had no evidence to show that there was obstruction or violence or intimidation. The Ahmedabad decision should serve as a reminder to our magistrates in Bombay that their routine method of sentencing peaceful picketers without inquiry as to whether obstruction, violence or intimidation had been exercised by the accused is not in consonance with the principles of justice. It is this manner of interpreting the Ordinance which recently drew an emphatic protest from the Council of the Western India Liberal Association.

CORPORATION AND NATIONAL FLAG.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The notice of motion by Mr. Shivdas Chapsee in the Bombay Municipal Corporation to hoist India's flag on the Corporation building raises a question of great importance. There are in the Corporation those whose love for Government—and they pride on this—blinds them to all considerations. To such I will appeal to be guided by historic considerations and not by petty local currents and undercurrents of likes and dislikes.

Students of history know that when a group has the complement of common attributes which suffice to form into a nationality, oppression has the effect of emphasizing them and making them obvious. This is now happening all over India and at no time in the past was there such a strong will to fly the national flag on public places, the motion of Mr. Shivdas Chapsee referred to above being an instance in point.

In the earliest stages of formation of national groups the first impulse to combine a number of tribes together into a union of tribes was prompted by common danger of oppression which confronted all of them and which if not averted would be harmful. The influence of oppression on the development of nationalities in modern times illustrates this point. It is political oppression which stings into acute self-consciousness the idea of nationality in Europe. The French Revolution of 1789 was given the greatest impetus by the fact that France was threatened by foreign armies. Then France was not satisfied with either the trend of affairs or the policy of its then leaders, but differences were forgotten in the realization that all of them were Frenchmen, and thus citizens and brethren of a single nationality when an invading army was on the French side. The imminence of oppression was the cement to make the Frenchmen a conscious and complete nationality. The best instance of this is furnished in the present day Europe by Poland. Oppression preserves and intensifies the sentiment of nationality. Germany and Austria illustrate the same idea. Surprising though it may seem, the development of English nationality was influenced by the danger of oppression at the hands of Spain.

India is, and can be, no exception. The repressive policy of the Government has emphasised the coherence of all tendencies making for nationalism and freedom. The lathi charges used for dispersing crowds have brought them together. Sabarmati, Thana, Nasik and Visapur jails have given their quotas and blood that is being shed is more binding than the common blood in Indian veins.

Paradoxical as it may sound just as Bismarck did better service to France than Germany, Lord Irwin by his Ordinances is doing better by India than by England. He has restored to India energy, love for liberty, contempt for life, readiness for sacrifice and disinterested service and is thus worth more to India than Mahatma Gandhi.

If the Bombay Corporation decides to hoist the national flag it will be greatly due to His Excellency and his Government and may he have all the credit for it. Mr. Shivdas Chapsee and the Bombay Corporation will be the means of expression of gratitude to His Excellency.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

PSYCHOLOGY OF NATIONAL SONGS.

THE CASE OF CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR.

(By * * *).

I was rather interested to read the correspondence that appeared in this journal recently, over what would appear to be a case of conscientious-objection to the singing of the British National Anthem which has been reported by 'A. Sevika.' A couple of phrases employed by this correspondent in the course of her womanly, graceful but strong protest against the imposition of the Anthem on Indians struck me as remarkable and have induced me not, indeed, to presume to prescribe any course of conduct for the conscientious-objector but to present a view which may not be unworthy of this fastidious lady's, as well as general acceptance.

ETHICS OF IMPOSITION

One agrees readily that all imposition should be resisted in a form that does no violence to the personality of the conscientious objector. The Epicurean formula of 'be true to thy nature' could be applied in the matter of our protest against the senseless imposition that at once becomes a cruel mockery and an insult to all fine-feeling. The note of 'God Save the King' is intrinsically insignificant and is accepted, generally, as a piece of dull routine that marks the 'finish' of a jolly cinema-show or any other programme of public entertainment. It is certainly not taken seriously even by those who treat it as an Imperialistic ritual that is supposed to be evocative of loyalty to the Throne. The whole idea indeed, of what may be described as a mass-production of that sentimental commodity, loyalty, is not without its humour. But it takes on a serious aspect when some local Horatio Bottomley turns it into a weapon of moral coercion insulting, incidentally, the very spirit of patriotism even in its most provincial expression. It, then, becomes the duty of every honest, conscientious objector to repudiate the implication of contemptible moral cowardice and hypocrisy involved in this imposition.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION.

At the same time, there is no reason why one should be preoccupied with what others might or might not think of an action whose ethical propriety must be referred only to one's conviction regarding the values of right and wrong. Freedom is its own justification, a moral law unto itself. After all, we know that there is no such thing, in this world as 'misunderstanding' that does not emanate, in a large measure, from hypocrisy of the human mind. That is not, however, to deny to self-conscieousness the motive of fine scrupulousness, that admirable product of a complex, mental culture which raises humanity above the mire of crude commonalty: one concedes to this feeling in the correspondent. It is exactly here that 'conscientious objection' comes in and by that objection is meant a mental attitude which proclaims the triumph of the human soul in its state of individual isolation, of the clear vindication of that spirit of which Mr. George Santayana speaks in terms of his fine, neo-Platonism.

DECADENT IDEALISM.

We have only to analyse the psychology of national anthems and songs of the civilised world to discover in them an outward symbol of the sentiments of nationality and patriotism which make for ordered society. For, and in them-

(Continued from Page 8.)

THE GATES OF VISAPUR JAIL REOPENED.

(BY A. B. CHOTHIA.)

The ruling authorities being at their wit's end and having exhausted all their resources of locking up and imprisoning our Satyagrahi volunteers of both sexes have not been slow to turn their eyes once again and reopen the closed gates of Visapur Jail near Ahmednagar.

It is with the object or once again arousing the attention of millions of our country-men to the dehumanising treatment that was being meted out to prisoners, political or otherwise, for over 23 years that the writer has thought it his duty to bring to light once again some of the dark features of that jail.

Visapur Jail was an Extra-Mural Covict Gang, Walless jail, about 3 miles in area, surrounded by cactus walls and hedges of thorns. The prisoners were consequently encased in double fetters all throughout their term, the sores and ulcers on their ankles testifying to the same after their release. The enclosed area accommodated about 12 to 13 hundred persons in a lot of about one hundred each.

THE ADVENT OF THE NIGHT.

The convicts were thrust at night in a long "katcha" shed and were ordered to sleep side by side as best as they could in a long row with a heavy chain passed through a ring attached to their double fetters. The warders every few minutes pulled the chain at night to see that no prisoner tried to file it and manage to escape. Sleep was, therefore, practically out of the question. This horrible system of enchaining human beings—eclipsing the Roman methods of barbarity to their galley-slaves, was called the bell-chain system of keeping human cattle together in a pond.

The unfortunate prisoners were sometimes compelled, through excessive pain in the stomach, to answer the call of nature at night and ease themselves by passing stools in the very earthen pots in which they took their meals during the day. The ruling authorities of the time were aware of all this and when questioned in the local Council brought forth the usual plea of "no funds" for even humane changes for a long time.

CHAKI GRINDING CRUELTIES.

The prisoners were made to wake up at 4 a.m. and begin labour at 6. The heavy chaki grinding worked by three prisoners was considered the hardest of all labours. The jailor and the warders were known for their stony hearts and extreme cruelties, abusing and ordering the prisoners to grind and regrind 40 seers of corn for each of the convicts.

EXPOSURES.

I am quoting the words of a graduate political prisoner from Karachi during the N. C. O. days in 1922, who exposed the horrors in a small booklet distributed free to eminent persons in India, England and America, the statements contained in which have remained uptil now uncontradicted or unchallenged by the Government, though threats were given out at the time for the writer's prosecution even in Parliament to save the face of the local Government Here is a small passage from what he writes:—"Some times bets wee laid by the warders as to which of them have the task supervised by him finished the earliest, and when this happened poor convicts were to pass a hell as dire and infernal as imagined by Dante or any of his compeers. These wages were a signal for other supervisers to shower a rain of blows on us grinding us into a fury to finish our task at once. We had rigidly to keep to our task with limbs excruciating with pain and the whole body trickling drops of sweat. Bhojraj, another political prisoner from Karachi, had once to suffer in this way 18 dandas in succession and he lay all night groaning in agony. We could then realise the poor condition of the bullocks in the oil press as they are struck by inhuman wretches".

Here is another sample of shockingly repugnant methods employed by the Visapur jail authorities as regards W. C. arrangements. Batches consisting of 50 or 60 persons at a time were led to a place, in the entire absence of closed privies, where some 10 or 15 basins, round flat box-like, were placed in a raw where prisoners were made to sit in two's and three's on a single basin simultaneously and peremptorily ordered to finish off the morning call of nature in the presence of all within two or three minutes. Dear readers you can well imagine the sense of utter shame and degradation keenly felt by the educated class of political prisoners. Sometimes one of the three convicts occupying the basin pushed accidently against his neighbour with the result that he fell down into that pot and got filled with the excreta. Urinary arrangements were equally revolting.

BAD FOOD.

Space does not allow me to give in full all the details as regards the prisoners' food and even water for drinking purposes. Suffice it to say that the food was invariably unfit for dogs or cattle. Drinking water being very scarce it was used as sparingly as wine. An extra cupful in the hottest part of the day was not to be thought of. Once a week prisoners were given a bath in the open in an abominable filthy stinking pool of water bringing with it scores of lice on the bodies of the unfortunate prisoners. No visiting committee ever graced the jail or inquired after the prisoners.

All these inhumanities were long carried on by Visapur jail authorities in the absence of public opinion till a hue and cry was raised in the Nationalist press and the public platform. The articles in the "Bombay Chronicle" on this subject were brought to the notice of Sir Leslie Wilson, the late Governor whom the present writer saw and who paid an early visit in June 1924 and immediately ordered drastic changes to be made in the said jail though the human element was still supposed to be at a discount. These extra-maral jails may be used for hardened criminals, but is it fair to consign political prisoners to such jails?

The public has a perfect right to ask His Excellency Sir Fredrick Sykes whether he was fully aware of the exact situation in the said jail at present before he was prevailed upon by his councillers to grant his consent to its re-opening.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Not Respectable Enough?

It will be recalled that Sjt. Purshottamdas Tandon, the Dictator of U. P., and Babu Shiv Prasad Gupta were arrested and convicted at Basti for defying what a contemporary describes as "an illegal, improper and arbitrary order issued by the District Magistrate under Section 144, Cr. P. Code." Sjt. Purshottamdas Tandon is an ex-Chairman of the Allahabad Municipal Board and successor to the late Lala Lajpat Rai as head of the Servants of the People Society at Lahore. Babu Shiv Prasad Gupta is one of the Treasurers of the A. I. C. C. He is a man well-known for his philanthropy in the U. P. and is a millionaire in addition to being a nephew of the Hon. Raja Sir Moti Chand of Benares. In the eyes of ordinary men these gentlemen are unquestionably deserving of A Class treatment. But the worthy Magistrate presumes to know better. He has decided that they are not respectable enough for A Class. Why are Magistrates not stopped from behaving in such petty fashion? Or is it with the consent of local and Imperial Governments? In Bombay a mill-owner is transferred from A to B Class. Why? Will the Director of Information explain?

"Daily Herald" and Egypt.

Referring to the suspension of Parliament in Egypt the "Daily Herald" says: "The King's act is a defiance of Parliament and the electorate, a challenge to democracy and to constitutional Government: a wanton provocation of strife." All this is admirable. The sentiment does justice to the "Daily Herald"—how we wish the paper could write on rule by Ordinances in India also! But the paper proceeds. "Lest he (King Fuad) has been misinformed on the point it is as well that he should realise that this sort of thing is viewed here not only with disfavour but with the strongest condemnation." The warning too is worthy of the "Daily Herald."

Poor King Fuad.

But the pity is that this organ of the British Labour Party represents every body except the British Labour Cabinet. And apropos of the suspension of Parliament it is interesting to recall that once before King Fuad had defied Parliament. But it turned out later—long after Sir Austen Chamberlain the Foreign Secretary had repudiated any suggestion of interference by the British High Commissioner—that the poor King was not really to blame except in so far as he was a weak-kneed puppet doing the biddings of others.

Fruitless Appeal.

Fuller details of Mr. S. C. Joshi's speech at the recent session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva in which he pleaded for greater attention on the part of International Labour Office to labour conditions in the East indicate the thoroughness with which he brought home the charge justly levelled by delegats at Geneva from Asiatic countries that Europe occupies almost exclusive attention there. He pleaded that the I. L. O. and the League of Nations had "an unparalleled opportunity of rationalising the brutal forces of the industrial regulations, not in India only, but throughout Asia". His was a fruitless appeal. Geneva, Mr. Joshi pointed out, "was exclusively concerned with European affairs and European problems." The fate of his resolution regarding the necessity of holding a separate Labour Convention for Asiatic countries shows that at Geneva the inattention to Labour conditions in Asia will continue to be a feature of the International Labour Conferences there.

Lord Reading's Opposition Unnerves MacDonald.

LABOUR UNWILLING TO ALIENATE TORIES AND LIBERALS ON INDIA ISSUE.

QUICK DISPOSAL OF WORK IN ASSEMBLY.

Maulvi Yakub Busy Studying Assembly Rules

Pigmies have replaced giants in the Assembly, says our Simla correspondent, and Moulvi Muhammad Yakub is undergoing a course of apprenticeship to qualify himself for the high post that circumstances will soon thrust on him.

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry and Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah are contesting the Deputy Presidentship.

From lobby talks, it transpires that Premier MacDonald has dropped the idea of making a pronouncement, as Lord Reading is strongly opposed to it, though Mr. Baldwin is for it. The Labour Government is not prepared to go beyond the stage where it will lose the support of the other two parties.

Quick disposal of work was done in Assembly on Monday when it went through two days' official agenda in a single day.

Viceroy addresses the joint session of legislature on Wednesday.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 7.

There was dullness in the lobbies of the Assembly which opened for its brief summer session to-day. Giants had been replaced by pigmies and for the latter the only interest was that somehow or other the Assembly's life should be prolonged and they pinned faith on Sir Hari Singh Gour's resolution on the subject, not knowing that it must first get through the ballot and then have a chance of discussion and support.

The official Whip, Mr. Hamilton did not seem at all worried, apparently he had a permanent majority in his pocket. Mr. B. Das the Whip of Nationalist Party was all activity. He has succeeded in roping in 21 members, which brings the Party to the strength it had during Pundit Malaviya's time and the best fish he has netted is Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer. The leader of the Party will of course be Mr. Jayakar, but Emergency Committee and Front Bench leadership may go to Mr. Jayakar, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and Mr. K. G. Neogy, but nothing is yet decided.

YAKUB'S APPRENTICESHIP.

There was also considerable canvassing in lobbies by Dr. Nandlal on the strength of his membership of the First Assembly and also because in the matter of parliamentary equipment, he says there is nothing to choose between him and Maulvi Muhammad Yakub. He may not get majority but will put up a fight. The canvassing of Maulvi Muhammad Yakub has been done on definite understanding that this is not a real election but is a temporary promotion for the Deputy President. The Maulvi is himself aware of his shortcoming in filling a great role and a majority of members think that this seven days' presidency should not be grudged him. There is a definite understanding with the Government that Maulvi Sahib will not base his claim next year on the strength of this seven days speakership. This is as it should be, because the standard of Assembly speakership cannot be lowered. It is as well that Dr. Nandlal should record his protest against the Government doing injustice to the Assembly by prejudicing election by giving out beforehand that they wish to put in Mr. Yakub.

But I must say, that from all accounts that have reached me Maulvi Sahib has taken seriously to apprenticeship in the matter and has spent days in studying the rules of the House.

DIEHARDS TRIUMPH.

As regards Deputy President, if only Mr. Neogy makes up his mind, the post would be his. He does, however, not wish to stand, so that Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury and Mr. M. C. Rajah are in the run.

But while these are Assembly's internal politics, lobbies were busy discussing the situation in the country. I learn from lobbies that the decision to arrest Pundit Motilal and declare the Working Committee of the Congress unlawful was taken under very significant circumstances. The U. P. Government did not want it but those in Simla who wished to prevent peace negotiations maturing, decided that the best way to do so was to arrest Motilalji. This was done on the plea that unless the Congress Working Committee was declared unlawful, and its President arrested, the moral of the Services such as Army and Police might suffer and this point of view was put in a manner as made it difficult for the head of the Government to differ from it. At any rate a majority of the members of the Government were in its favour.

OBSTACLES TO PEACE.

When I said that it was not the decision of the U. P. Government, it does not mean that that Government favoured peace negotiations but that its chief spokesman held that such actions give to the movement an artificial stimulus and prolongs its life. However, Simla overruled Nainital.

Now it is apparent that this plea would stand in the way of other methods of peace negotiations. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar did their best, and even if a proper formula was possible or found the same majority which functioned previously, would spurn it again, and unless the Labour Government is prepared to risk its office and thereby strengthen the hands of Lord Irwin, there is no chance of peace.

On the other hand I understand from the lobbies of the Assembly that Premier MacDonald has dropped the idea of making an announcement on the ground that Lord Reading dissented from its terms, even though Mr. Baldwin agreed to them. With Lord Reading it may be a matter of jealousy, but the fact remains that the Labour Government is not prepared to budge an inch beyond where the other political parties in England would support it unanimously.

THE DEADLOCK.

Thus the deadlock continues and Government is facing the prospect of more and more non-Congressmen joining the Congress ranks.

For the moment the majority view in official circles is definitely this, that unless the Congress calls off Civil Disobedience unconditionally, there will be no peace move from the Government and no offer to invite them to the Round Table Conference.

Unless the economic stress changes this view, it is sure to hold the ground for sometime to come.

JAYAKER'S DISPUTED LEADERSHIP

—:o:—

Scramble For Seats.

SIMLA, July 7.

A brief summer session of the Legislative Assembly, being the last session of the present Assembly, began to-day in the Assembly Chamber with Maulvi Muhamed Yakub, Deputy President, in the Chair.

New members arrived quite early to find their seats. Seating was arranged according to party divisions 22 seats were allotted to the Nationalist Party which remains the Official Oppostion Party, 16 to Independent, 11 to Swaraj Party, 13 to Central Muslims 11 to European Group and balance to non-party and Government and nominated members.

JAYAKER MOTILAL'S SHOES.

Front bench seats were arranged on Opposition benches as follows: Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Neogy, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Mr. Phooken, Mr. Jinnah, Raja Ghazanfarali, Abdul Haye, Shanmukham Chetty, Sir Harisingh Gour, Mr. Jehangir Munshi, Sir Hugh Coke, Sir Zulfikarali Khan and Sir Abdul Qayum.

Lobby news was that Sir Cowasji Jehangir has also joined the Nationlist Party.

No questions were asked to-day as until the President is elected questions cannot be admitted. The business to-day was official andnon controversial.—A. P.

—:o:—

Viceroy To Address Joint Session Of Legislature On Wednesday.

SIMLA, July 7.

Quck work was due n the Assembly to-day when two days' Official agenda was finished in less than four hours.

Fuor bills (1) amending the Forest, (2) Telegraph, (3) Bombay Civil Courts and (4) Hindu University Acts, were introduced into the Assembly to-day.

Sir George Schuster's Negotiable Instruments Amending Bill has been referred to a Select Committee.

Sir George Rainey presented the Lac Marketing Fund Select Committee Report.

Two Supplementary grants were passed, and the Public Accounts Committee's report was taken into consideration.

The Assembly meets again on Wednesday to elect the President and the Viceroy will be addressing joint session of the Assembly and the Council of State in the afternoon.—Free Press.

Through Running To Poona Resumed.

BOMBAY, July 7.

The Chief Transportation Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway, wires:—

The down road near the Battery Hill Cabin on Bhore Ghats has been repaired and brought into use from 3 a.m. on the morning of the 6th instant and single line working has been introduced between Thakuwadi and Khandala. Important trains between Bombay and Poona are now running through without transhipment. The Madras Mail and express trains are still being diverted over Dhond and Manmad.—Free Press.

COOPERATION AND POLITICS.

—:o:—

Sir Chunilal's Ruling Questioned.

A Co-operator writes:—

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Council was held on 29th June when the chair was occupied by Sir Chunilal Mehta, Kt., the President of the Institute. The Council is composed of representatives of co-operative societies of the whole Presidency and also includes a large number of nominees of the Registrar of of Co-operative Societies. The Council meets only twice or thrice during the year to transact business connected with the organization, supervision, and co-ordination of the activities of co-operatives affiliated to the Institute. According to the objects and rules of the Institute, the Council cannot discuss any religious controversial subjects, but there is nothing in the rules or the Co-operative Act which prohibits the Co-operative Institute or its Council from discuss political issues connected with the co-operative movement. In fact, two or three years ago, the word 'political' was dropped from the rules enabling the Institute to discuss political problems. This amendment was duly approved by the Registrar, and it was understood that by accepting this amendment in that particular bye-law. Government had given liberty to the Institute in this direction. An incident may be recalled here. At the Gujarat Co-operative Conference held at Broach in 1925, the President of the meeting, the late Mr. B. F. Madon, allowed a resolution criticising Government for their disastrous exchange and currency policy. The Assistant Registrar, who was present at the Conference, objected and requested the President to rule it out of order on the ground that politics could not be discussed in co-operative meetings. Mr. Madon very vehemently refused to accept the Registrar's request, and ruled that political matters affecting the interests of co-operators were a fitting subject for discussion in co-operative gatherings. Now look at this picture.

At the Council meeting held last Sunday, the President disallowed a resolution congratulating the imprisoned co-operators upon their self-sacrifice, courage, and patriotism in the present National Struggle. The motion was arbitrarily ruled out of order, and when challenged, the President could not point out under what particular rule the resolution was deemed inadmissible. As a protest against the unjust and biased ruling of the Chair, three representatives walked out of the meeting.

THE CONTRAST.

The object of the movers of the above officially banned resolution was merely to congratulate co-operators who had sacrificed their all in the service of the Motherland. Besides, it was not their intention to make any so-called 'political' speeches. And yet, co-operative bureaucrats, both official and "non-official" fought shy of it. Now the significant fact is this. It has been the habit with co-operative societies to pass resolutions congratulating brother co--operators on getting Government honours and titles of Rai Bahadurs, Dewan Bahadurs, Knighthoods, and all other 'khetabs' not seldom obtained as prizes for political work done for Government. Most of these titles, as is well known, are awarded for political service done to the powers-that-be, and yet co-operative societies have been allowed to pass congratulatory resolutions. But when brother co-operators win national honours by going to jail, we are unjustly denied the liberty of offering felicitations to them.

Under the circumstances, it is pertinent to inquire whether the co-operative movements, which is flaunted before the world as the people's movement, is not in reality a Government affair. The Registrar plays the role of Mussolini of the Movement. The Provincial Co-operative Institute receives a grant from Government of Rs. 30,000. The Registrar, an I.C.S., calls the tune. The "loyal" Co-operators hardly realise that it is the people's money that Registrar gives them. It is high time Co-operators asserted their rights before Government; they must declare in unequivocal terms that they are determined to have freedom of speech and action in matters in which their interests are vitally concerned. They must have at least the liberty to sympathise with brother co-operators who are actively working in the National Struggle.

PESHAWAR FIRING JUSTIFIED.

(Continued from page 1.)

tion for this firing. The Government of India are satisfied that in this case the principles that firing should not be indiscriminate and uncontrolled were not infringed, but state that the points raised by Justice Sir S. M. Suleiman would receive the most careful consideration by the Government of India.

The Committee also refer to three other matters. They find the casualties to be 30 killed and 33 wounded, this being the result of the best attempts that could be officially made to obtain accurate information but it cannot be regarded as complete.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS INADEQUATE.

The Committee hold that the medical arrangements were insufficient, and urge the Government to provide medical arrangements on a generous scale whenever troops may be used. The Government of India agree with this view and will issue instructions to this effect. The Committee express the opinion that armoured cars were unsuitable for dealing with the conditions prevailing in Peshawar and suggest thorough consideration of the question of employing armoured cars in quelling civil disorders. The Government of India accept this suggestion, and will give the problem close and early attention in consultation with military authorities. In conclusion, the Government of India warmly appreciate the services of the Committee in presenting a report which gives so clear a picture of events and so instructive a judgment upon them. —A. P.

SHRIYUTS HUSSEINBHOY, COWASJI AND MODY ASKED TO RESIGN.

Carry Out Spirit Of Chamber's Mandate.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I beg to enclose herein copies of the requests made by several members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, to Mr. Husseinbhai Lalji, President of the Chamber, and also to Mr. H. P. Mody and Sir Cowasji, members of the Managing Committee, to resign from the legislative bodies and shall thank you if you will kindly give due publicity in your next issue.

Thanking you again.—Yours, etc.,

NANDLAL M. BHUTA.

July 7.

Bombay, 1st July, 1930.

Husseinbhai Lalji, Esq.,
President,
The Indian Merchants' Chamber,
Bombay.

Respected Sir,

We, the undersigned members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, beg to approach you with the following request.

The special general meeting of our Chamber held on the 25th of June, 1930, which was very largely attended, has resolved by a very large majority that the Chamber should not send any representatives to the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

We feel that in view of this resolution it is very inconsistent for the Chamber to have a Chairman who is a member of either of the two legislative bodies. The Chamber has elected you unanimously as its President and naturally the Chamber would like you to continue as President. We will therefore earnestly request you to resign from the Legislative Council.

In case it is not possible for you to do so, the only other course that we have to suggest very reluctantly is to resign from the Chairmanship of the Chamber.

We, however, trust that you will respect the wishes of the Chamber and resign from the Bombay Legislative Council.

We beg to remain,
Yours faithfully.

(Sd.) Keshavprasad C. Desai,
Vanmali H. Pandya,
C. Fozdar,
Hiralal Amritlal,
Shamji Premji,
Pitamber Mohanlal,
Nandlal M. Bhuta,
G. G. Morarji,
Nagardas R. Shanghavi,
Vithaldas Purshottam,
D. Sumanas,
J. L. Mehta.

1st July, 1930.

H. P. Mody, Esq.,
A Member of the Managing Committee,
Indian Merchants' Chamber,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

We, the undersigned members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, beg to approach you with the following request.

The special general meeting of our Chamber held on the 25th June, 1930, which was very largely attended, has resolved by a very large majority that the Chamber should not send any representatives to the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

We feel that in view of this resolution it is very inconsistent for the Chamber to have a member of the Managing Committee who is a member of either of the two legislative bodies. The Chamber has elected you member of the Managing Committee and naturally the Chamber would like you to continue a member of the Managing Committee. We will therefore earnestly request you to resign from the Legislative Assembly.

In case it is not possible for you to do so, the only course that we have to suggest very reluctantly is to resign from the membership of the Managing Committee of the Chamber.

We, however, trust that you will respect the wishes of the Chamber and resign from the Legislative Assembly.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) Keshavprasad C. Desai,
Vanmali H. Pandya,
C. Fozdar,
Hiralal Amritlal,
Shamji Premji,
Pitamber Mohanlal,
R. N. Bapasola,
Nandlal M. Bhuta,
G. G. Morarji,
Nagardas R. Shanghavi,
Vithaldas Purshottam,
D. Sumanas,
J. L. Mehta.

1st July, 1930.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.),
A Member of the Managing Committee,
The Indian Merchants' Chamber,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

We, the undersigned members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, beg to approach you with the following request.

The special general meeting of our Chamber held on the 25th June, 1930, which was attended very largely, has resolved by a very large majority that the Chamber should not send any representatives to the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

We feel that in view of this resolution it is very inconsistent for the Chamber to have a member of the Managing Committee who is a member of either of the two legislative bodies. The Chamber has elected you member of the Managing Committee and naturally the Chamber would like you to continue a member of the Managing Committee. We will therefore request you to resfgn from the Legislative Assembly.

In case it is not possible for you to do so, the only course that we have to suggest very reluctantly is to resign from the membership of the Managing Committee of the Chamber.

We, however, trust that you will respect the wishes of the Chamber and resign from the Legislative Assembly.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) Keshavprasad C. Desai,
Vanmali H. Pandya,
C. Fozdar,
Hiralal Amritlal,
Shamji Premji,
Pitamber Mohanlal,
R. N. Bapasola,
Nandlal M. Bhuta,
G. G. Morarji,
Nagardas R. Shanghavi,
Vithaldas Purshottam,
D. Sumanas,
J. L. Mehta.

UNITED POLICY FOR UNITED EMPIRE.

—:o:—

Beaverbrook And Conservatives

CAPITALST GIVES BLESSING.

LONDON, July 6.

Mr. Walter Whigham, Director of the Bank of England and organiser of Bankers' meeting, has telegraphed to Lord Beaverbrook, Leader of the Empire Free Trade Movement, hoping that the Bankers' manifesto will bring Lord Beaverbrook and the Conservative Party together, "with united policy for a United Empire and may North Norfolk lead way?"

Note:—A by-election is proceeding at North Norfolk in consequence of Mr. Noel Buxton's elevation to peerage, the contestants being Lady Noel Buxton (Labour) and T. A. Cook (Conservative).—Reuter.

Alibag Youth Leaguer Convicted

—:o:—

ALIBAG, July 7.

Mr. D. K. Kunte, Vice-President, Alibag Youth League was convicted under Section 117 I.P.C. and Forest Law, Section 26 for 6 months rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 100, in default one month more.

HINDU-MUSLIM ENTENTE AT DACCA

Maulana Abul Kalam's Successful Efforts.

Sj. Mohendra Kumar Ghosh has issued the following statement to the press:—

I am publishing the statement as there is some misapprehension, in the public mind about non-co-operation by the Hindu citizens of Dacca with the Official Committee of Enquiry and also about the rapprochement between the Hindus and Mahomedants brought about by Moulana Abul Kalam Azad an All-India Congress leader who is held in high esteem by both the communities. There were many representations made to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal by different public bodies and some Calcutta leaders and by Rai Bahadur Keshab Chandra Banerjee and Babu Satyendra Kumar Das members of the Bengal Legislative Council praying for the appointment of a mixed Committee of Officials and non-officials but the Government of Bengal appointed a purely Official Committee consisting of two members of the Indian Civil Service flouting public opinion.

HINDUS' DECISION.

At a most representative meeting of the Hindu citizens of Dacca representing the Bar Association, the Congress, the Hindu Sabha, the People's Association, the Saha, Bysack, and Shankhari communities and sufferers held on the 14th instant under my presidentship in which the Chairman of the Dacca Municipality, the Chairman of the Dacca District Board and Rai Bahadur Girish Chandra Nag, retired Deputy Magistrate and an ex-member of the Legislative Assembly were also present, a unanimous resolution was passed to non-co-operate with the Official Committee of Enquiry, inspite of my stating in my opening address that my mind was not made up one way or the other. This resolution was re-affirmed at another representative meeting held, on the 17th instant under my presidentship in view of certain concessions said to have been made by the Committee. In violation of the unanimous resolution passed on the 14th instant some representatives of the People's Association have been appearing before the Committee since the 16th instant, the first day of the Committee's sitting. I know who influenced the People's Association to take this step but it is confidential. I also know that there are some moderates here and in Calcutta in favour of co-operation with the Official Committee though most of them have no confidence in it. I respect the the opinion of this group because it is honest. In justice to the People's Association I should also say that they have adduced very valuable evidence befort the Official Committee and their evidence is not yet closed and I am glad to say that the members of the Official Committee are giving every facility to the People's Association to adduce evidence.

MOULANA AZAD DEPUTED TO DACCA.

The public are also aware that a parallel Congress Committee of Enquiry have also been sitting since shortly after the Official Committee commenced its work and have visited all the affected areas and have recorded a large amount of evidence. They have suspended their sitting since the 24th instant for urgent public and private business and will complete their enquiry as soon as possible. The task is most arduous and complicated and my acknowledgements are due to them. As to the second matter, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad was deputed by the Working Committee of the Congress to proceed to Dacca and try to bring about a settlement between the two communities without reference to the local officials, who even after a month had failed to restore normal conditions and the city was in a state of chaos. He first saw the Nawab and some leaders of the Mahomedan community and informed the Hindu leaders that they were genuinely desirous of a settlement and were agreeable to Moulana Shahib's arbitration. At a representative meeting of the Hindu citizens held on the 22nd instant in which Moulana Shaheb was present it was agreed that the Hindus will abide by the terms settled by him with the help of Babu Surja Kanta Banerjee a gentleman held in esteem by the Hindu public. At another representative meeting held on the 23rd instant 13 Hindu gentlemen were selected to meet the leaders of the Mahomedan community. This joint meeting was held at the District Board on the 24th instant under the presidentship of Moulana Abul Kalam Adad. At this meeting a large numoer of "mahalla sirdars" and others were present.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Three resolutions were unanimously passed at this meeting:—

(1) Condemning the outrages proposed by the Nawab and seconded by my humble self.

(2) A joint committee of 15 Hindu gentlemen and 15 Mahomedan gentlemtn including the Nawab was elected to bring about peace in the town.

(3) Babu Dhirendra Chandra Roy son of Babu Ananda Chandra Roy and Khaleh Shahabuddin Vice-Chairman District Board and secretary to the Nawab, were elected Secretaries of the Joint Committee.

It was proposed that I should be one of the Hindu members but I declined with thanks on account of my old age and as the strain was too much for my old age. The Hindu members kindly agreed to my exclusion from the Committee. A Mahomedan gentleman proposed that the Nawab should be elected permanent president of the Committee but after consultation with the Nawab, Khajeh Shahabuddin said that there was no necessity for electing a permanent president of the Committee and the idea was abandoned and the meeting was closed after a vote of thanks to Moulana proposed by me. Before we left the District Board Babu Surja Kanta Banerjee brought to my notice that some Mahomedans were dissatisfied as the Nawab was not elected President and there was some likelihood of the Peace Committee being wrecked but I said this could not be done. The Peace Committee consisting of the elected representatives of the two Communities was to be held the next day in the District Board at 8 a.m. in the presence of the Moulana Saheb. I as informed next morning that there was a good deal of wire-pulling in interested circles over night to break up the Peace Committee. As I was not a member of the Committee I did not attend but Sjs. Dhirendra Chandra Roy and Surja Kanta Banerjee consulted me about the property of appointing the Nawab as permanent President and I advised them that they should abide by the decision of Moulana Saheb who was arbitrator, and at this meeting under the presidentship of Moulana Saheb and on his proposal Nawab Saheb was elected president and Babu Jogendra Nath Sen a leading member of the Bar was elected Vice-President.

JOINT MANIFESTO.

The Committee then drafted a joint manifesto to be issued by 30 members and the members of the committee went round the town and informed them of the settlement and the said settlement was also announced in the town by beat of drums. The printed manifesto was circulated broadcast in the town in the morning of the 25th instant. I should mention here that after the announcement of the Office Committee of Enquiry the District Magistrate called a meeting of the leaders of both the communities including the Nawab Saheb to issue a joint manifesto but the idea had to be given up for reasons which are well-known to the Dacca public but I cannot give publicity to them. I leave the public to judge whether the rapprochement between the two communities brough about by Moulana Abul Kalam Azad a renowned Congressman of All-India repute was not a triumph for the Congress though the Hindus had to make some concessions.

I know there is absolute unanimity of opinion amongst Hindus as to the origin of the catastrophe and who are chiefly responsible for the same and I have no doubt that is the opinion of all right thinking men. A relation of mine who is in service of an European owner of a mine and came here shortly after the serious disturbance told me that his master was of opinion that such atrocities could not be committed unless a third party acted from behind. Inspite of bitter experience to the contrary I have still faith in the moral government of this world and that truth, will triumph in the end.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika".

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Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

—:o:—

NEW YORK MARKET

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

New York, July 7

Previous closing rate ...	13.26
To-day's opening rate ...	13.22
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing rate ...	13.05
Difference	—.21

Broach expectations J-A Rs. 196
Broach expectations A-M Rs. 226

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL MARKET. OCTOBER.

—:o:—

Liverpool, July 7.

Previous closing rate	6.96
To-day's opening rate	6.96
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing rate	6.96
Difference	plus .02

Possibilities Of Big Decline In American Cotton Prices.

"CHRONICLE'S" FORECAST OF ACREAGE.

Excellent Prospects Of Large Crop.

All attempts to stabilize prices of American cotton have failed so far and the propaganda started by several associations and the Federal Farm Board to reduce the acreage under cotton for the season 1930-31 met with practically no success. The change in the economic conditions of cotton textiles consuming countries and large buyers like India and China being out of cloth markets, all earlier estimates of American cotton consumption for the season 1929-30 were bound to be reduced materially.

The Federal Farm Board relying on the general decline in commodity prices looked for a level of 16-1/2 cents per lb. for the season 1929-30, as against 19.65 in the season 1928-29. The unexpected developments in India and the fall in silver prices made it impossible for China to buy cotton goods on an average level.

WHAT THE WORLD REQUIRES.

At present the world requires 13 million bales crop of American cotton to sustain the present level of prices which is 13-1/2 cents per lb. The prospects of the growing American cotton crop are excellent and with favourable normal weather conditions during the next ten weeks, there is a possibility of a 17 million bales' crop.

The Census Bureau of the U. S. Agricultural Department will issue to-day the estimate of acreage under cotton for the season 1930-31. We have received various reliable estimates from our representatives over the U. S. Cotton Belt and the average expectation of the acreage under cotton works out as under:—

ACRES PER STATE.

Texas	17,325,000
Oklahoma	4,300,000
Mississippi	4,150,000
Arkansas	3,490,000
Georgia	3,790,000
Alabama	3,675,000
Louisiana	2,160,000
N. Carolina	2,200,000
S. Carolina	1,800,000
Tennessi	1,520,000
Rest	1,115,000
Total	45,635,000

NO DAMAGE BY WEEVIL.

This area of 45,635,000 acres as compared with last year's figure 47,067,000 shows a reduction of about 3.1 per cent. The use of fertilizers is a little more than last season and there is practically no damage so far by the weevil.

Thus the present prospects of the American cotton crop are rosy and with little outside speculation, it will be impossible to sustain the present level of prices when the crop moves in volume.

PREFER SALES.

With little or no chance for any early improvement in the world's textile industry, we believe its unsafe to remain long of cotton and prefer sales on strong markets when prices soar high under crop scares.

Low rate of discount of 2-1/2 per cent. in the United States does not induce any investment or speculative buying, as chances are in favour of materially low prices. Of course, in reaching to such low level, the trade will require the assurance of a big crop and the nature of weather during the next two months will decide the fate of prices.

Larges Purchases Of Cotton In Bombay

—:o:—

Bombay, July 7.

Messrs. Thos Smith & Co., write under to-day's report that since the collapse in prices on removal of minimum rates, Continental Exporters are reported to have bought about 1,80,000 Bs ready and forward both. About 85 per cent. of the local stock was unhedged and the losses to stockholders have been enormous. Public opinion does not believe in mere platitudes to rehabilitate the local trade unless the present constitution is amended embodying costructive measures to safeguard the interest of agriculturists and the trade.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Market appears quiet but any advance meets with Southern Hedge selling due to early movement of new crop. American Mills have further curtailed their production and despite heavy stock of old crop, new crop has already commenced to move. Sunshine coupled with intermittent rains is rapidly improving the crop prospects. Trade outlook continues to be depressing and the American securities seem steady but no appreciable improvement is looked for despite cheaper money rate. In America, it is now realised that cheaper Indian cotton during the last three years has substantially reduced the World's Consumption of American Cotton and should Continent and Japan now take up the present distress cotton in India, the demand for new crop American will be further reduced.

Trade conditions in England continue to be most depressing due partly to the Indian situation and paralysed financial conditions in China owing to the unprecedented fall in Silver prices and out of 80 per cent normal working, 60 per cent has been curtailed. Conditions are not better in Continent, Japan and China and should they continue longer, labour trouble are apprehended. However, it is believed the present very low prices would affect materially the acreage in India, China, Russia, Egypt and elsewhere.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN EUROPE

The following cables received by Reuter regarding the textile industry in Europe will be found interesting.

FRENCH COTTON INDUSTRY DURING JUNE.

On the Havre raw cotton market American cotton is quoted at Frs. 441, compared with Frs. 499 on June 4th. Yarns, No. 23 Vosges warp, made from American cotton and similar to British 33 yarns, are quoted at Frs. 16.50 compared with Frs. 17.00 on June 4th.

Reports from Lille state that the tendency of cotton and yarn has been weak, and business has been almost entirely confined to re-stocking lots.

BELGIAN COTTON INDUSTRY DURING JUNE.

Business in cotton and yarns during the past month has been relatively quiet. Yarn is quoted at Frs. 20.25 per kilo, which compared with Frs. 22.00 on June 4th.

GERMAN COTTON INDUSTRY DURING JUNE.

In the German cotton industry during June traders have been influenced by the fall in raw cotton, and have only been covering their most urgent requirements. Employment, therefore, has only been guaranteed for about a month.

On the Bremen market raw cotton is quoted at 15.17 American cents per British pound, weight, compared with 17.41 cents on June 11th. The stock of raw cotton totals 357,652 bales compared with 412,072 bales a month ago.

Yarns, weaving 20's, are quoted at prices ranging from 2.45 to 2.52 Marks per kilo. Cretonne is quoted at 44 1/2 to 45 1/2 pfennigs per metre.

GENERAL RAINFALL IN INDIA.

—:o:—

POONA, July 7.

Monsoon has been vigorous in Lower Burma, Bengal and Bihar and active in Upper Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, East Central India and Southeast Punjab. Yesterday's shallow depression over West United Provinces persists near Bareilly. Conditions continue unsettled at the head of Bay of Bengal off Chittagong coast.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, Central India and Konknn and local in Orissa, West Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, and East Rajputana while a few falls have occurred in Assam, East Central Provinces, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and Malabar.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Lucknow one and a half; Pachmarhi, Sutna and Agra one, Gorakhpur and Benares three quarters; Mussooree and Nowgong a half; Mount Abu; Delhi and Ambala two, Khandala one and a half; and Mahabaleshwar one.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Upper Burma an adjoining portions of Assam and extend along and near the Punjab and Kumaon Hills.

Heavy Rainfall warning:—Heavy rainfall is likely to continue in south-east Bengal, Arakan and Pegu and extend into east Assam during the next twenty-four hours.—A. P.

TAKLI PROCESSION IN AKOLA.

—:o:—

A huge procession with Taklis was aranged under the auspices of Akola District Congress Committee, Akola on 5th July 1930.

More than 3,000 persons, including ladies, school boys and girls, old man and woman attended the procession.

A public meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. P. B. Gole, the president of the District Congress Committee.

EGYPTIAN POLITICS.

CONFIDENCE IN WAFD PARTY

Nahas Pasha's Resignation.

—:o:—

The Cairo correspondent of the "Hindu" in a despatch of June 20 says:—

The crisis in the Egyptian political situation which has been simmering for a fortnight, suddenly burst on Monday evening with the announcement of the impending resignation of the Nahas Pasha Cabinet.

The crisis was brought about by the proposed law on the trial of Ministers, which was not returned to the Presidency of the Council by the Palace.

Parliament can be put in possession of a project of law in two ways: under government initiative in the shape of a Royal Decree and by the proposal of any member in the ordinary way of a proposal.

The Nahas Cabinet chose the first, which it submitted to the Royal approbation with the prospect of its being signed with His Majesty's Seal before being presented to the Chamber.

King Fuad, who is at present laid up with illness, thought that nothing in the present situation justified the rushing through of such a measure, and ordered it to be hung up, the present parliamentary session being on the point of breaking up.

NAHAS MINISTER RESIGNS.

On Monday evening, Nahas Pasha and his colleagues attended the session in the Senate. They withdrew after a short stay and proceeded to the Ministers' room in the Chamber of Deputies. Shortly afterwards Adly Yeghen Pasha, President of the Senate also withdrew. By this time there was an air of tense excitement in the Senate. Adly Yeghen Pasha joined Nahas and his Ministers, who were in turn joined by Wissa Bey Wassef, President of the Chamber of Deputies. A long meeting was held. This was followed by a Cabinet Meeting lasting until about 11 p.m. At this meeting the Cabinet decided to submit their resignation to His Majesty for the following reasons:—

"Since the Cabinet undertook, in the speech from the Throne, to submit to Parliament during this Parliamentary session the necessary laws for the protection of parliamentary life, foremost amongst which is the law for the prosecution of Cabinet Ministers, it has become incumbent upon it to fulfil its promise and carry out its pledge. Now that the session is almost at an end and the Cabinet has not been enabled to keep its word, it cannot remain in office for its dignity would not allow it to do so."

Some days ago Nahas Pasha telephoned to Tewfik Nessim Pasha, Chief of the Royal Cabinet, and asked for an appointment. Ten minutes later he arrived at Abdin Palace, where he handed his letter of resignation to Nassim Pasha for conveyance to His Majesty King Fuad. Nassim Pasha at once proceeded to Koubeh-Palace and delivered the letter to His Majesty.

On his return to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Nahas Pasha called to his office the Under-Secretaries of State for the Interior, the Director of the Public Security and Mr. Keown-Boyd, Director of the European Department in the Department of Public Security, and a meeting was held to discuss measures for the maintenance of order. After that Nahas Pasha and the Ministers of Education, Agriculture, Communication and Finance had a long discussion and it was decided that if Nahas Pasha received a reply from His Majesty accepting his resignation he would make a detailed statement in the Chamber the same evening. If no reply was received he would merely announce the fact of his resignation.

NAHAS PASHA AT THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

The Chamber of Deputies met at 6 p.m., on the same day. The House was entirely full, as not only were all the Deputies present, but the galleries and three boxes reserved for ladies were also full. A remarkable feature of the session was that all the Under-Secretaries of the State were in the Chamber; a most unusual happening. There was a very long wait, which was rather trying as the Chamber was extremely hot. At 7-40 the Ministers, headed by Nahas Pasha, entered the House. Nahas was accorded a tremendous reception, all the Deputies rising and cheering him. The Prime Minister immediately mounted the dais and made the following statement:—

"The present Cabinet agreed to come to power and pledged itself to protect the Constitution by a fence of legislation, which guarantees continual life and constant growth in the future. I referred to this in the Speech from the Throne which I had the honour to submit to His Majesty King Fuad and it was referred to in the letter appointing me as Prime Minister, which was read in your presence. The Cabinet, however, was not enabled to submit the legislation, which article 68 of the Constitution necessitates should be submitted. Therefore the Cabinet considered it its duty to submit its reignation."

Nahas Pasha added that God would protect the country.

After this speech, which was greeted by applause, the Premier and the Ministers left the Chamber. That was at 7-50 p.m.

Dr. Aly Maher then rose. He said that the Prime Minister's statement had been heard in the Chamber and should be heard in the country and the country should know of the honourable attitude taken by the Prime Minister and his Cabinet in defending the Constitution and the parliamentary life of the country. He suggested that the Chamber should pass a vote of confidence in the Cabinet for its defence of the Constitution. He then said that those who might attempt to form a Cabinet after this decision had been taken by the Chamber, would understand that the Chamber had no right to demand a statement of their programme, and if they attempted to suspend Parliament their action would be null and void.

Abdel Rahman Azzan was the next speaker. He said that the Cabinet was not in need of any support as the Ministers had the complete confidence of the country. He said that they were now faced by a serious crisis, which would have serious consequences. Deputies should consider before they gave their vote of confidence and he suggested that the session should be postponed in order to try to find a solution of the crisis.

This was followed by a tumult. When he could make himself heard, the Deputy said that if no solution could be found they would be prepared for any battle. (More tumult).

Abdel Aziz Sufani (Nationalist) then rose and said that the Cabinet enjoyed a great measure of confidence and be considered the Chamber had a right to know the reasons, in detail, of their resignation. He wanted to know what was going on behind the scenes and added that the Nationalist Party fully supported the Cabinet in its stand with regard to the question of the Constitution and the rights of the country, which had been acquired after a hard struggle. He did not believe that there was a single individual in the country who would support the usurpation of the nation's rights and the country was prepared to go to the extreme limit in the defence of these rights.

The next speaker was Tewfik Diab Editor of "Al Yom" reputed to be the best orator in the House. He referred to the speech by Azzam Effendi and said that it was quite clear and that there was no need for delay to find a solution. He said that this was a historical moment. The country did not want its rights to be tampered with every day. It was said, he continued, that Egypt had a Constitution, but, excuses were always sought to over throw it when there was any attempt to stand by its rights. Diab Effendi concluded by saying that any Cabinet which succeeded the present Cabinet would be false. His speech was greeted by applause.

Another journalist, Abbas Mahmoud el Akkad, Editor of "Kowkab el Shark" then spoke. He said the crisis was not a national crisis but a parliamentary one and the Cabinet should receive every support. He said that obstacles had been raised to the protection of the Constitution but that the country was prepared to crush the highest head in Egypt.

This was a sign for an immense uproar.

The President tried in vain to prevent the speaker from continuing, but el Akkad repeated his previous remark.

More tumult ensued.

Then he said that the constitution could not be regarded as a plaything.

Aly bay Ayoub supported Azzam Effendis' request for delay, but was shouted down.

UNANIMOUS VOTES OF CONFIDENCE.

Wissa Bey Wassif, the President of the Chamber, then put Dr. Aly Maher's motion for a vote of confidence to the House, and it was given unanimously; not a single Deputy dissenting.

In the Senate the Minister of Justice made a similar statement to that made by Nahas in the Chamber and similar unanimous vote of confidence was voted.

As Nahas left the Chamber there was a demonstration which necessitated police charge before order was restored.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

A few hours after accepting the resignation of the Mustafa Nahas Cabinet, Egypt was well on the way to having a new Ministry formed, for Ismail Sidky Pasha was summoned to the Palace on Thursday afternoon and agreed to form a new Cabinet. The actual composition of this Cabinet, at the time of writing, has not yet been made known, but it is certain that it will be neutral for, although some members of political parties have been asked to take "port-folios", they will do so as independent and not as party members. The Liberal Constitutionalists, as a body have declined to take office for some reason at present unknown.

It is doubtful if the new Cabinet will present itself before Parliament at the next sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, which will be on Monday and one wonders what the future programme will be. It is probable that the new Premier will ask the king to prorogue Parliament until the late autumn when fresh elections could be held, either on the present franchise or under a modified more suitable to the country.

The following persons constitute the new Ministry:—

Ismal Sidky Pasha, Minister of the Interior and of the Finance, Mohamed Tewfik Rifaat Pasha, Minister of War and Marine. Abdul Fattah Yehia Pasha, Minister of Justice, Hafiz Hassan Pasha, Minister of Public Works and Agriculture, Aly Maher Pasha, Minister of Education, Tewfik Doss Pasha, Minister of Communications, Mohamed Helmy Issa Pasha, Minister of Wakfs, Hafix Affifi Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The President of our Council of Ministers is charged with the execution of the present decree.

PUNJAB NEW WAR CHIEF

—:o:—

LAHORE, July 7.

After the arrest of Mr. Purushottamlal Sondhi, Director of the Punjab War Council, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, Mrs. L. Zutshi has been appointed Director of the Punjab War Council.—F. P.

PSYCHOLOGY OF NATIONAL SONGS.

(Continued from page 6.)

selves, they reflect, when they are really representative of a common feeling, the mind of each nationality and their appeal is addressed to the social instinct as well as emotional qualities which evolve the coherent structure called nation. This feeling underlying the national anthem is weakened, however, as the mere words are adopted by State or any other authority even when its spirit has undergone a perceptible change in the passage of time and thought: then it becomes a mockery. Decadence overtakes the ideal of Nationalism and turns it into an agency of human suffering and degradation. We have witnessed this spectacle in the tragedy of international strife, in recent years and even at this moment, when things have been, and are being, done in the name of nationalist idealism which can have nothing to do with nationalism in its essential pure being.

THE ETERNAL SPIRIT.

The present writer was engaged in helping a colleague of his in compiling a book of national songs and anthems, some time ago, when he was enabled to be impressed by the sad contrast that existed between the spirit of most official anthems and that of other songs which embodied a pure, profound love for things that lie nearest every poetic singer's heart. The restricted scope of the anthology prevented inclusion of many beautiful pieces which vindicated the real spirit of Nationalism and which expressed the ecstacy and love such as only a high poetic personality could feel without the least suggestion of aggresiveness or militancy that soil the beauty and purity of feeling. I may refer the readers to those beautiful lines of Pushkin's addressed to the Siberian prisoners one of which even Lenin adopted later for the motto of his weekly 'Iskra' (Spark). Pushkin's famous line, 'From the spark springs the flame' could have appealed, coming as it did from a man whose unhappy circumstances in life could have filled the 'correct' Marxian with unspeakable contempt for the poet belonging to the 'predatory' class, only to a man of Lenin's greatness. This single line, one feels, possesses an epic quality and thrills one with a message of hope in the midst of darkness and disappointment. Humanity has always lived in the memory of those martyrs who suffer horrors of hell for some noble thought or idea while great empires and powerful royalties have vanished like so many dreams.

Rugby.—Congratulations from all parts of the world were to-day received by the King and Queen on celebration of thirty-seventh anniversary of their wedding. Yesterday Doctor Julio, President-elect of Brazil, and members of his suite lunched privately with Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—Squadron Leader Wynne Eyton crashed this morning when starting from Saint Johns, Newfoundland, for Harbour Grace preparatory to Trans-Atlantic solo flight in a light aeroplane. The machine caught fire and was destroyed. Eyton received face injuries and was taken to hospital.—B. O. W.

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What the People Say

PICKETING AT SURAT COLLEGE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to Principal Shah's press-note that Surat college picketing is carried on in a very mild form and that the picketers do not stop anybody from entering the college we beg to publish the following note:—

It is true that we have given up the idea of making the cordon. But we are persuading almost each and every student and we are still thinking of carrying on our picketing in a rigorous form. By publishing this press-note Principal Shah has remvited the student-world who might be thinking of joining the National movement. We are greatly grieved at heart by Principal Shah's propaganda. But we have full faith in our fellow-students and we expect that those students who are thinking of leaving the college will leave it without any hesitation and will spend their time and energy for the achievement of "Purna Swaraj".—Yours, etc.

LALLUBHAI PATEL,
ARUNCHANDRA PANDYA,
Jt. Secretaries.

College Boycott Committee, Surat.

MILL KHADI.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the present movement for Swadeshi suggestions are being made that the mills should not manufacture any Khadi and that they should not take advantage of the Swadeshi movement by raising the selling price of their manufactured products, thus penalising the consumers. Both suggestions are short-sighted, and likely to defeat their own ends. There has been a sudden sharp increase in the demand for hand-spun Khadi, naturally reflecting on its price, and its price is bound to go higher as the supply diminishes. There is every prospect of a famine of hand-spun Khadi soon, and there is no proper and extensive organisation for its production to meet the growing demand, and it will not be surprising if this growing scarcity will push up the prices above a legitimate level. It is clear, therefore, that to ask the people to use only hand-spun Khadi or to restrict its production by the mills will not benefit the country.

The other suggestion that mills should not raise the prices of their products beyond a nominal profit to them is equally unpracticable. The selling price of the same kind of cloth in the Bombay mills will vary upto 1-1|2 annas per lb., if the prices are to be fixed up on the basis of 8 per cent profit on the block after depreciation etc. The mills have not yet reached the stage for a free field for profiteering on account of a sudden big demand for their products and it is assuming too much that such a position will arise. So long as there is no sudden inflation of prices on a profiteering scale, it is best not to interfere with the law of supply and demand. If the demand is left exceed the supply, the mills will naturally work double-shift, and this in turn will necessitate fresh orders for machinery, and the Industry will be built up to supply the full requirements of India which is the object aimed at. If there is any inflation in the prices it is bound only to be temporary, but it will be worth the stimulus it will give to the industry making it a national asset. One can't be chary of the profits if the Industry is to be built up and any such restriction as is suggested will only tend to hamper its development.—Yours, etc.

SHAREHOLDER.

A FOOLISH ORDER.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the auspices of the Punjab Government, a magisterial order has been recently served upon Banks in that area prohibiting them to pay monies belonging to certain associations now declared illegal by the Government under the name of "Law and Order."

It is to be trusted that the banks concerned will thoroughly see through the order and ascertain its validity or otherwise before they proceed to take action under the order. Government must realise that the fabric of public credit depends on meeting demands whenever made by those depositing the monies and if the vagaries of the Government find way to interfere with one of the most delicate questions of credit, it will have to thank itself for promulgating such foolish orders. It appears the Government has not at all thought out the question with a judicious mind and bestowed a valuable consideration to the same, before promulgating the order under section 144. If they have done so and issued the order as a result, then the Government must have been ill-advised by their advisers. What will these advisers do if the order itself takes a revenge with double force on their own institutions where they received deposits from the public. Does not this order put the ordinary man in the street to think that the intentions of this Government are not genuine. The trend of opinion will soon assert itself, Credit institutions like Banks are very tender ones and suffer the most, even from a hearsay, Government must be knowing this simple fact and still it has thought it fit to meddle with it. The result will be that the public faith in the sanctity of their transactions with Banks will be uprooted and the consequences will be disastrous both to the Government and the public.

We must only wish under the circumstances that the country will awake itself to the dangers of so called good government by the British Raj manifesting itself day by day and do their duty towards their own country and hasten to marshall their scattered energies towards the attainment of the goal proclaimed by the Indian National Congress.

Will the Government concerned withdraw the order in the interest of all especially of those who are still with them basking in the official sun-shine and repair their mistaken position soon before it is too late to stop the onrush on their own offers?—Yours, etc.

CONCRETE FACTS.

Ahmedabad, July 4.

WOMEN'S PROCESSION

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—In your account of yesterday's women's procession, I regret that you omitted to mention the name of Mrs. Ratanben Mehta, the Secretary of the Rastriya Stree Sabha, who was really the leader of the procession. Then again, we women had no occasion to squat down on the road as the police, after some talk, withdrew the cordon and we were free to go where we liked. We selected the Pherozeshah Mehta Road as that took us once more along the place where our esteemed and popular leader Mrs. Perin Captain was locked up, to register our protest against whose arrest our women's demonstration was held.—Yours, etc.,

KAMAKOTI NATARAJAN.

"WHERE PORTUGESE INDIA COMES IN?"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Concerning the letter of the Portuguese Consul to your esteemed paper as published by you on Tuesday, the 1st instant, page 8, column 4, I have to submit certain corrections that seemed called for:

A Professor Pryolkar was mentioned (as having been arrested by the Portuguese Government), who also passed under the name of Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi or Kesambi. Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi happens to be my father, and I can assure you that he has never used the name of Pryolkar or any other except his own on any occasion. Moreover, I have never heard of a Prof. Pryolkar in Goa or elsewhere; Kesambi I take to be a misprint for Kosambi.

The affair, as I heard it reported in Goa, was as follows—Prof. Kosambi being in charge of the Chavni at Shiroda heard that 20 bags of salt bought and kept by our volunteers in Portuguese territory had been confiscated by the Goa Government. Entering Terakhol, he found that not only the salt mentioned, but also private stores of the commodity had been confiscated and families living in Terakhol put on a salt ration. While investigating the matter, he and his companion Mr. Manthalkar, captain of Redi volunteers, were arrested by a minor Government official, and taken to Pernem. The Administrator was very considerate and allowed Prof. Kosambi to live with his friends in a private family, but nevertheless, under arrest. On the next day, May 8, 1930, he was politely escorted out of Portuguese territory

I beg of you to correct "Observer's" statement in this respect.—Yours, etc.,

DAMODAR DHARMANAND KOSAMBI.

Hindu University,
Benares, July 1.

LIBERALS AND R. T. CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir.—With reference to what the "Scrutator" writes in the "Indian Daily Mail" of the 4th instant under "A Proposal" and 'Why Not", it is quite evident that the Liberals are anxious to attend the Round Table Conference and they will do so under any circumstance. The Congress is not at all particular about attending any conference. It only wonts to free India.

"The Scrutator" wants the Congress not to embarass the Liberals by criticism and activities, but does the "Scrutator" realise that the Round Table Conference scheme itself is the outcome of the Congress activities in the country, and but for the Congress the date of the Round Table Conference would not have been announced yet? There is no doubt that the Congress is the only organisation which represents the Indian people to-day and fights for their cause sincerely.

What have the Liberals done? Have they translated any of their resolutions into action? As far as I can gather, the Liberals are demanding to-day what the Congress wanted yesterday. Have the Liberals yet openly pledged to use Swadeshi which feeds hundreds of Indians? Have they done anything to promote Swadeshi? The Congress believes freedom can be achieved by boycotting British goods, especially cloth. If Liberals have no belief in it what is to prevent them saying "We don't believe in the efficacy of Boycott of British goods, our Congress friends and the majority of the Indian people do. They think they can get something substantial from such a boycott which would be acceptable to all. So we see no reason why we should not take to Swadeshi and do our best to promote it" and so on.

The "Scrutator" says: "I doubt if it is possible for either the Viceroy or Mr. Benn to make a statement which will satisfy Mr. Patel and his friends". Will the Liberals be still unduly optimistic if the Viceroy reiterates what he said last year and adds that the Round Table Conference will be free to discuss any relevent point. The word relevant means everything and is dangerous too.

Will the "Scrutator" define what is the definite policy of the Liberals? What is the ultimate goal they have in view and the time within which they want to accomplish it? If the Liberals wish to command public confidence they should acquaint them with these details. Then, suppose the Liberals went to the Round Table Conference and most of their demands were turned down, nor was any assurance given to fulfil them at a not far distant future, what have the Liberals decided to do? Will they immediately non-co-operate with Government and join the Congress, or again raise a parrot-cry for another declaration by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, and ask the Congress to again leave them alone undisturbed until another conference?

If the "Scrutator" will explain these points I have no doubt the Congress will consider his proposals and will arrive at some understanding. It will also enable the people to compare the Congress and Liberal policies and arrive at their own judgment.—Yours, etc.,

A Nationalist.

THE GRAND TRUNK EXPRESS.

—:o:—

How To Make It Popular.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As one who has been travelling frequently during the last few months by the Grand Trunk Express between Delhi and Madras, I desire to make a few suggestions to the Railway Board so that necessary steps may be taken at an early date to improve the service and make it more popular and remunerative. The suggestions which I offer, I am sure, are generally shared in by the through travelling public between Northern and Southern India.

There are at present two through carriages running between Lahore and Metupaliam, but the bulk of the through traffic is between Delhi and Madras. There are a number of fast trains running between Lahore and Delhi at very frequent intervals and it will be sufficient if the through carriages between Northern and Southern India run between Delhi and Madras only. There is already ample evidence to show that ever since its introduction the through route has attracted an increasing number of passengers, with the result that almost every day one witnesses a great deal of overcrowding in the through carriages. It is high time that the Railway Board, on a review of the position, took up and decided the question of running a through train between Delhi and Madras with facilities for all classes of passengers.

Pending the introduction of a through train service, there are many directions in which the existing service can be improved. Firstly, the halts at certain stations can be slightly extended without increasing the total time allotted for the through service. Particularly is this necessary in the section between Bezwada and Madras where the halts are so short that passengers often times miss the train after getting down for buying refreshments, etc. It would add to the convenience if these halts are extended as desired by the travelling public.

Secondly, the interval between the departue or arrival of the Grand Trunk Express and the arrival or departure of the Ceylon Boat Mail respectively should be at least two hours. At present, the time allowed is barely 30 minutes, which has proved by experience to be too insufficient even for change from the Central Station to the Egmore station and vice versa, a distance of no less than 1½ miles, not speak of the time required by passengers for wash, refreshments, etc., especially when they make journeys of over 1,300 miles. Of course, I proceed on the supposition that the Grand Trunk Express and the Ceylon Boat Mail arrive punctually to schedule time; but this, however, has not been the case, particularly in the case of the former.

The only satisfactory solution of the problem lies in providing convenient departure and arrival timings which I suggest may be as follows between Delhi and Madras.

Dep. Delhi 6 p.m. Arr. Madras 6 p.m. (Third day).
Dep. Madras 10 a.m. Arr. Delhi 3 a.m. (Third day).

The through run between Delhi and Madras at present takes 47 hours. I suggest a reduction of only one hour in the total run. This surely ought to be possible by running the train faster on the N.G.S. Section, to cover which it now takes an unconscionably long time.

These suggestions, if adopted will, I dare say, enable the Postal Department in consultation with the Railway Board to arrange for the provision of mail vans and speed up the carriage of postal letters, etc. by the through route and ensure their delivery much earlier than at present.

I appeal to the members of the Central Legislature and those of the Central Railway Advisory Committee and the Local Railway Advisory Committee to take up thes epoints with the Railway Administration so that they may give sympathetic consideration the suggestions herein outlined. Yours, etc.,

A. S. IYENGAR.

Simla, July 4.

STOP REPRESSION.

—:o:—

"New Leader" On Pandit Motilal's Arrest.

A special cable to the "Hindu" says:—

"The New Leader" vigorously condemns the suppression of the Congress executive and the arrest of Mr. Motilal. It says: "It would appear as if the desire is to provoke Nationalists to active disorder, but repression is worse than useless and will merely strengthen every Indian's desire for freedom. "The one and only way our Labour Government can avoid the everlasting disgrace of attempting permanently to hold India down by brute force is by the frank recognition of the right to self-government and self-determination." The journal urges the Government to stop repression release political prisoners, declares that the intention of the Conference shall be for allowing Indians to hammer out freely the forms of Government acceptable to themselves without interference or coercion from Britain.

MR. SPENDER ON PANDIT'S ARREST.

Mr. J. A. Spender in "The Daily News and Chronicle", confess disappointment of Pandit Motilal's arrest. It says that if the initial stages of the Commission had been better managed, the Pandit would have been an ideal leader of the Indian Party negotiating on equal terms with the Commission. He is fundamentally a Moderate, events rather than inclination having swept him into the Gandhi movement and put him on his mettle to prove he can agitate with the best of them. "Of all leaders, I saw when in India four years ago, he struck me as the most sensible, far-seeing, least swayed by rancour or bitterness. I feel sure that he will come again when the storm is over."

MARCH IN TROUSERS ONLY.

—:o:—

Berlin Fascists Without Shirts.

The decree of the Prussian Government forbidding members of the National Socialist (Fascist) Party to wear uniforms in public resulted in an unusual sight in Berlin a fortnight ago.

A number of National Socialists, after an encounter with their political opponents, were compelled by the police to take off their brown shirts, which are a part of their uniform, and to march through the streets with the upper part of their bodies entirely naked.

This must have been a very cool and agreeable proceeding in the present torrid heat, but a somewhat unexpected sight for a big capital.

The Police President of Berlin also ordered his men to confiscate the red caps worn by street sellers of extremist newspapers on the ground that they are part of the National Socialist uniform.

This order led to heated arguments between the police and indignant newsboys. — (Daily Herald).

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Managing Director.

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RAMSAY MacDONALD AND INDIA.

His Promise And How They Have Been Broken

AN AMERICAN JOURNAL'S INDICTMENT.

The Nation of New York writes:—

Never has there been a clearer lustration of the taming effect of fice-holding upon liberals and adicals than that afforded by the MacDonal Government in England on the question of India. Until a couple of years ago the Laborites were in arms against the Indian policy of the Conservatives. Now they are in office and the Nationalist uprising has been testing them as by fire. Although forewarned five months before they took office in June last by the announcement of the All-India National Congress that here would be a demand for independence if dominion status were not granted by December 31, 929, the Labour leaders took no teps toward a radical solution of the problem. In consequence they have the revolution to deal with and their fate in large measure is in the hands of Gandhi and his followers. By that we do not mean the mere question of their retention of office. It is their moral standing before the bar of international judgment which is at stake. Have they or have they ot the moral courage to meet the ituation in all its most difficult nd trying aspects?

We must confess to doubt and iscouragement when we read the abled reports of the May 25 speech of Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India. It is adequately characterized by a London correspondent of the New York "Times."

As a mattter of fact, the speech of the Secretary of State for India, Wedgwood Benn, differed but little, and that little was in theory, from any statement which might have been made by a Conservative tatesman. India needed England nd England needed India, he id, and if the newspapers chose o exaggerate the recent troubles hat constituted no reason why London should not proceed with the plans for the coming Indian conference. That Mahatma Gandhi and some others had been fut in jail, it was explained, was not to punish them for their political views, but simply to p ce them where they could not disturb the good order existing in most parts of India among most of the 300,000,000 population.

In so far as Mr. Benn's Second internationalist theories may have clashed with the interests of the British Empire, the British Empire won.

Precisely. The result was that the left wing of the Labour forces was "disgusted," but the speech "satisfied a large majority of the House of Commons."

WHAT MACDONALD SAID IN 1927

It should not satisfy Ramsay MacDonald, For that Prime Minister is on record not once but several times. For example, as late as October 17, 1927, Mr. MacDonald wrote in the London "Daily Herald" that further tutelage of India for self-rule was useless, and that India should receive independence at once:

"The moral justification that has always been made for the existence of our Empire among subject people has been that we are training them for self-government. The most typical of that is our Indian Empire. A thousand and one reasons are given for a little more tutelage. . . . Now plain, practical common sense should come to our rescue. Nobody can imagine that any harm will come from independence. Let independence be granted."

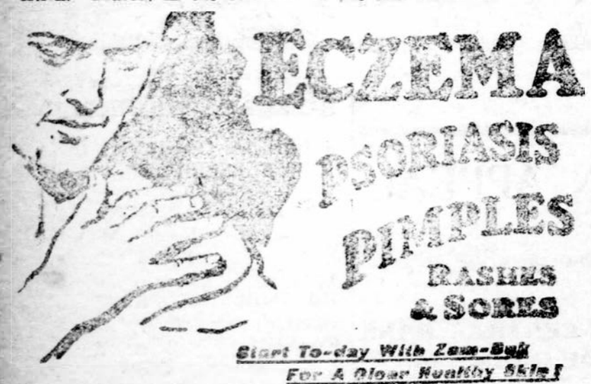
Ten days later he reiterated this position. Indeed, in the columns of our weekly there appeared on January 4, 1928, an article by him in which he said: "If any party has been conspicuously sympathetic to the growth of nationalism in India and to the satisfaction of that spirit is the Labour Party. . . ." Nor was he the only Labour leader to speak thus. There is no finer spirit in the party than that of George Lansbury. As far back as 1920 Mr. Lansbury thus echoed some famous words of Richard Cobden:

There are more than three hundred million people in India; there are forty million of us English in the British Isles. We claim to know what is good for those people better than they do themselves. Was there ever impudence more colossal? Because our skin happens to be white we claim more brains than those whose skin has been browned by the Sun. Whenever I look at Indians I feel ashamed of myself.

WHO ARE THE DISTURBERS

Now we are well aware of what Mr. MacDonald will face if he attempts to live up to his opinions. Fenner Brockway, M.P., has stated that if MacDonald should grant Gandhi's request for the release of the many political prisoners who have been rotting in prison "since 1915" eight or nine of the British governors in India would resign at once. This, Wedgwood Benn has not dared to face The Indian Office is full of officials who live by British control of that teeming distressed country. Again, Mr. MacDonald is reported worn and tired as a result of the long and unhappy naval conference, his anxiety about the unemployment situation, the secession of Sir Oswald Mosley, and all t other difficulties which confront him. None the less we feel that he must meet the test which India offers; that he cannot evade the issue by falling back upon the intransigence of the Anglo-Indian officials. If he would keep his record clear he cannot long approve of Wedgwood Benn's Tory theory that it is right to jail a great leader like Gandhi on the excuse that he is disturbing or may disturb the good order of India. It is not Gandhi who is the disturber, but those countrymen of MacDonald's who insist on keeping India in tutelage. There is no moral salvation for the Prime Minister save to say again: "In all attempts to govern a country by a 'benevolent despotism' the governed are crushed down. They become subjects who obey, not citizens who act." We cannot conceive of a finer slogan for MacDonald to go down to defeat with than his own "Let independence be granted," for we believe that out of such a defeat would come lasting victory.

This question of the effect of office-holding upon the reformer is one of far-reaching moment. There is nothing so dangerous to the character, nothing so benumbing to the moral sense, no other pitfall half so deceptive—witness the fall of Woodrow Wilson. It is not to be disposed of by saying that the taming inevitable; that the theorist must become the realist when he takes office; that practical considerations must take precedence of ideals. Those are moral traps; those are the excuses that men give for not living up to the best that is in them; for refusing to face defeat; for breaching principles they have upheld all their lives. That is the way of the politician, the professional office-holder. It can never be that of the true reformer.



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PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

—:o:—

A Bombay Conversation.

Mr. K. Natarajan writes in the "Indian Social Reformer:—

Pandit Motilal Nehru left on Wednesday the 25th June after a week's strenuous stay in Bombay. He was to have left on the previous Sunday but he was persuaded by some friends who were hopeful of securing the necessary permission to seek an interview with Mahatma Gandhi in Yerrowda Jail before returning to Allahabad. The Pundit waited for three days for the reply but it did not come. When I met him that Wednesday, Panditjee told me that he understood that the Bombay Government had passed on his request with their recommendation to the Government of India and that probably the question had been referred to Whitehall. Even then, he said, there had been plenty of time for a reply to be received, and he could not wait longer in Bombay. On Friday and Saturday he presided over the Working Committee of the Congress, which had been called at Allahabad, and on Sunday he, although tired and indisposed, addressed a large public meeting in that city with his accustomed courage and conviction. We note that he repeated there what he had said more than once in Bombay that the National Congress would go to the Round Table Conference on certain conditions which were regarded as by no means intractable. On Monday morning he was arrested at his home on the charge of abetting more than ten persons to break the laws, and on Tuesday he was tried and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment. He, of course, refused to defend himself. This is no new experience to Panditjee as he served a similar sentence during the non-co-operation days ten years ago. He is ten years older now, and his health is by no means what it used to be. At the age of seventy, a jail is not the most suitable place for spending one's days. But Pandit Motilal Nehru will have the company of his son in prison, which will somewhat make up for his enforced seclusion from public activities. Dr. Syed Mahmud, the General Secretary of the Congress, was arrested along with Panditji and has been sentenced to the same term of imprsonment.

I had not seen or tried to see Pandit Motilal Nehru until the last day of his stay in Bombay, for the reason that he could not be expected to discuss with me freely his plans and policy, and an intrview must be formal and might be embarrassing to him. It is different with Mahatma Gandhi whom I share a wide range of social and religious interests. How I came to seek an interview with Panditji, may be briefly told. On Wednesday morning I read in the "Bombay Chronicle," a report of his address at Jinnah Hall on the previous Tuesday evening in which the following sentences arrested my attention.

"Referring to his interview with Mr. Slocombe, he, (Panditji) said, that it was not given in an official capacity. It was his personal opinion but even there he had made it clear that the Congress would be ready to participate in the Round Table Conference but only on the condition that it was accepted as the most representative political body in the country and its representatives were to meet British representatives like the representatives of a free nation. He believed that the fight would end in a settlement but it must be a settlement between the representatives of two free nations. Because they knew no country could afford to be isolated, and India also would have to enter into a settlement with Britain but they would never allow any outsider to be masters in their own country."

IN HOPEFUL MOOD

I have been anxiously scanning the horizon for any speck of a star to bring hope in the midst of the present gloom. The Pandit's speech seemed to me a very bright constellation suddenly appearing in the sky. I felt I should see the Pandit and ask him about it. The telephone at his residence was not working, and so we had to get into touch with him through Mrs. Perin Captain who kindly undertook to fix up an appointment in the course of the day. She did so and I called at her brother, Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji's residence in Nepean Sea Road, where Panditji was putting up, at a few minutes before 3, when I was to see him. There were two other callers. Panditji was having a nap and I waited for about fifteen minutes. He came out of his room and having requested the others to call later, he looked about for a place where we could sit and talk. He first went into a closed room but led the way back to the central hall, saying that as an asthmatic, he would prefer a more open place. I asked him about the "Chronicle" report, adding that if the share of representation of the Congress at the Round Table Conference was the main thing, there should be no difficulty, as no party was likely to oppose the claim, and leading Liberals have admitted that the Congress was the predominant political party and that, without it, the Conference would be infructuous. Pandit Motilal had evidently not seen the report in the "Chronicle" and called for the paper. He read over the passage, and said that the report of a speech delivered in Hindustani rendered into English was often misleading but when I asked him if this particular statement was not in accord with the general trend of his address, he either did not reply or changed the subject, I do not remember which. It was, then, that I ventured the question if he had thought of seeking interview with Mahatma Gandhi. His reply was as I have stated above. Our conversation lasted about three-quarters of an hour, and my distinct impression when I left him was that he would welcome an opportunity of bringing the present deadlock to an early and honourable solution. Panditjee was in a hopeful mood. The warmth of his reception in Bombay had delighted him, and he was pleased that the Simon Commission's recommendations, which had been published the day before, had managed to justify the Congress attitude to the Commission in the eyes of all parties, interests and communities. That the Government should have chosen this time to put out of action the Pandit, who, as leader of Opposition in the Legislative Assembly, gave proof of the qualities of a great Parliamentarian, is certainly surprising I can think of no Indian leader either within or without the Congress whose appreciation of Western civilisation is so deep and real and who can, therefore, work so sympathetically for a harmonious adjustment of the Indian and British points of view as Pandit Motilal.

At a small gathering of British and Indian friends last Tuesday, there was some speculation as to what the object of Government might be in arresting the Pandit and declaring the Working Committee of the Congress an unlawful body at this juncture, which all agreed was unintelligible in the light of known circumstances. An English friend suggested that perhaps Government had in view to satisfy the "die hards" in England that they had not shrunk from the strongest measure of repression, before unfolding a very large plan of reform.

—:o:—

TAKLI WEEK.

—:o:—

On 11ta 2 p.m. to 5 Demonstration in carOding and spinning. On the 11th 4 p.m. to 5 Spinning 0ompetition on Takli picketing went on pedacefully and Under the auspices of the Shri Bharat Takli Mandal a Takli Week has been arranged, all interested are requested to attend in time. (The address is: 21 Kishar Bhuvan C. P. Tank.3

On the 7th 6-30 p.m. to 7.30 Mr. V. V. Jerajani will speak on Takli. On the 7th 8 p.m. to 10 National songs with music. On the 8th 4 p.m. to 5 for women only. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale will speak on Khadi. On the 9th 6.30 p.m. to 7.30 Mr. B. G. Joglekar will speak in Hindi on self-help in cloth manufacture. On the 16th 9 p.m. to 10 an essay on the message of Swadeshi.

RICHES FROM THE SKY.

—:o:—

Soviet Airman's Search.

The Moscow correspondent of the "Daily Herald" cabled to his paper in mail week:—

Aerial photographs are to be taken of an area in Northern Siberia where a huge meteor, believed to contain great mineral wealth, fell in 1908.

The photographic work will be carried out, on the instructions of the Soviet authorities, by Chukhnovsky, the Soviet airman.

Chukhnovsky played a gallant part in the rescue of General Nobile's crew after the Italian airship had been driven down during its attempted flight over the North Pole in 1928.

GOLD AND GEMS.

Since 1927 Soviet scientists have been excavating in an attempt to find the meteor's centre.

Here they expect to locate gold and other precious metals and valuable stones.

The region, however, is almost impassable on foot or by horse except for one or two months of the year.

Chukhnovsky will presently fly over this primeval forest and frozen swamp.

His photographs, it is believed, will show where the meteor crushed the hundred-year-old trees, leaving a scar on the face of the forest which is now being steadily overgrown.

So great was the force of the meteor that had it struck a city hundreds of lives would have been lost. The Siberian tribes speak of the visit of the "God of Thunder".

WHAT THE DIE-HARDS THINK.

—:o:—

All Nationalists "A Rowdy Element."

The "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore which voices the views of the Simla die-hards, says:

In spite of the views expressed in some quarters that the arrest of Pandit Motilal Nehru would only accentuate the difficulties which confront the Government, lead to further outbreaks of violence, and strengthen the Congress cause we find that the event has caused little sensation. In fact, arrests have become so commonplace and political martyrdom is now so very unattractive that those who court arrest are regarded by many as being rather foolish. To denude force of all its generals and captains is, after all, not a very sound policy, though at first it may seem noble and full of self-sacrifice. Sooner or later the time will come when there are no more people left capable of conducting the fight, irresponsible though it may be, and this is very much the position of the Congress to-day. It is true that Mr. Patel is still enjoying liberty but, as we pointed out recently, he has in the past enjoyed to the full the many comforts of western civilisation and it is only natural that prison, and a martyr's crown, no longer appeal to him. Likewise, Pandit Malaviya, who in spite of his brave words, keeps well away from the storm centres, finding urgent work to do elsewhere. This indicates that the standard of Congress Generalship, under the present plan, is on the decline.

The wheels of the Government may appear to work slowly, and this has brought upon it severe criticism, nevertheless the policy of Lord Irwin appears to have been justified. From the outset we have emphasised that the Congress is an irreconcilable body, with which it is impossible to negotiate. In time it will tire itself out, and above the present wave of unrest will rise saner opinion regarding India's political advance. It is possible that both Parliament and the Government of India are prepared to be more generous than the Simon Commissioners have been but the fact must not be lost sight of that the Commission is representative of the whole of Parliament, and was an impartial body which came to India with one purpose. Its survey shows that India has fallen far short of what was expected of her when the Chelmsford Reforms were introduced, and it is unlikely that Parliament will cast aside this historic document just to satisfy the rowdy element which clamours for the moon. The second stage of the reforms is likely to be based upon these recommendations and there is no reason to suppose that it will not be worked satisfactorily by such provinces as the Punjab and Madras, which were quick to realise the benefits of the former scheme. If a change in the recommended plan is desired, a strong case must be presented to the representatives of Parliament, who will sit at the Round Table Conference. If this cannot be produced and no better solution can be offered, Parliament will undoubtedly support the views of the Commission. It is a pity, therefore, that an able man like Pandit Moti Lal Nehru has refused to be briefed by India to present her case and has allowed himself to be enlisted in the ranks of irresponsible India to whom Parliament is obviously paying little attention.

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CALICO MILLS
Ahmedabad.

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Living for years in a hot climate puts a strain on your nerves, too great for many Europeans.

THAT feeling of being "dead-tired" shows clearly that you are using up the last reserves of strength and energy. You are nearing the danger-zone, you are unnecessarily risking a serious break-down.

The energy you get from your regular diet is apparently not sufficient to pull you through the day without fatigue, or nervous over-exertion. You must have either more rest, or an extra infusion of strength.

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When you use Sanatogen you will be able to work better and to enjoy your life to the full again. You will no longer be "all-in" after the day's work.

Slowly but surely your vitality will increase, your nervous resistance will be strengthened. Sanatogen will have given you a new reserve of strength filling you with youthful vitality and vigour.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.

July 6.

Masimpur, Gorver, Rangoon.
Jalaputra, Truth, Rangoon.
Dalgoma, Kitson, Rangoon.
Halldor, Hansen, Colombo.
Gazana, McGregor, Moulmein.
Argenfels, Ziemmerman, Karachi.
Oelsenfels, Dickson, Karachi.
Wolfsburg, Schulate, Hamburg.
Hulldor, Hunsen, Karachi.
Celebes Maru, Itoru, Kobe.

S. S. Masimpur:—The B S O S and D Coy's steamer Masimpur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Argenfels:—The Edward Ltd. steamer Argenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Gazana:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gazana, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of rice.

S. S. Jalaputra:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaputra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice.

S. S. Halldor:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Halldor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with a general cargo and hence she will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Dalgoma:—The M M and Coy's steamer Dalgoma, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Ockenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Ockenfels, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Wolfsburg:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Wolfsburg, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S. S. Celebes Maru:—The O S K steamer Celebes Maru, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

—:o:—

Rawalpindi:—Carrying mails of 26th June left Marseilles June 23.

OUTWARD MAILS.

—:o:—

Maloja:—Carrying mails of 21st June left Port Said July 1.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Saturday, 5th July, 1930.

1 Ockenfels Karachi 8-7, L Edwards Ltd.
2 Malwa, 5980, London, 12-7, M M and Co.
3 Wolfsburg 3,827 Hamburg 8.7 L Edwards Ltd.
4 City of Salford Karachi 11-7 K Nixon & Co.
5 Argenfels, Antwerp, 12-7, L Edwards.
6 Canara, Calcutta, 16-7, M M and Co.
8 Sado Maru Japan 13-7 N Y Kaisha.
10 Karapara, Durban, 30-7, M M and Co.
11 Hatimura, W K 12-7, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Nizam, Calcutta, 8-7, T Morrison and Co.
2 Jalwihar Rangoon 12-7 S S N Co.
4 Varsova, Busrah, 11-7, M M and Co.
5 Halidar, Karachi, 8-7, S S N Co.
9 Celebes Maru, Kobe, 7-7 S D. S. Kaisha.
16 Laxmi 134 R. Assaria.
10 11 Jalaputra, NF, NF, S S N Co.
14 Talita, 302 Cochin, 3-7, M E Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

F Alavi, Red Sea Ports, 15-7, T Morrison and Co.
H Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 7-7 L Naranji & Co.
K Vita, Busrah, 18-7, M M and Co.
M Khandalla Durban 16-7 M M and Co.
N Golconda 3202 Rangoon 6-7 M M and Co.
B Dogra, Rangoon, NF, T M and Co.
D/E Gazana, NF, NF, M M and Co.
P Dureucie, NF, NF, M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Celebes Maru 1-7-30.
Jamnagar 1-7-30.
Kalavati 1-7-30.
Chattanooga 2-7-30.
Aungban 2-7-30.
Hatarana 1-7-30.
Malwa 1-7-30.
Dayavati 2-7-30.
C/Barcelona 2-7-30.
Hatipura 2-7-30.
Nippon 2-7-30.
Wolfsburg 2-7-30.
Tugela 3-7-30.
British Sailor 3-7-30.
Baroda 3-7-30.
Dogra 3-7-30.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.

Rawalpindi 11-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 18-7-30 P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind 25-7-30 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Trekane 25-7-30 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macbride 13-7-30 J F Co.
City of Venice 14-7-30 K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Branksom Hall 8-7-5 J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Benares 16-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM LIESBAN

Simla 10-7-30 G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Slotzenfels 10-7-30 L Edward Ltd.
Lanterfels 19-7-30 L Edward.

FROM GENOA

Sumatra 10-7-30 M Italiana
Riow 19-7-30 T M Co.
Genoa 17-7-30 M Italiana
Arabia 22-7-30 M Italiana

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

14 Karapara 3722 Durban N F M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Varsova 1957 Busrah 11-7 M M & Co.

PRINCESS DOCK.

B Dogra 3281 Rangoon N F T Morrison & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna 25-7-30 L T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk 13-7-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkerk 3-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk 21-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Newcastle 26-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Kimberly 12-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
Unicoi 5-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Tottori Maru 16-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shizoki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru, 17-7-30 N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru 25-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 9-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Alipore 7-7-30 P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Naldera 18-7-30 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa 19-7-30 M M & Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa 12-7-30 P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Hatimura NF, M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Barcelona 6-7-30 K N Co.
City of Salford 11-7 K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Argenfels, 12-7-30, L Edward Ltd.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Vita 18-7-30 M M and Co.
Baroda 9-7 M M & Co.
Varsova 11-7-30 M M & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Sado Maru 12-7-30 N Y Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla 12-7-30 M M and Co.
Karapara, 30-7-30, M M and Co.

FOUR MOULMEIN.

Jaladuta NF Scindia S N Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Musimpur N F Burma Shell.

STEAMER FIXED.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa 5980 Britton, P & O S. N. Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Hatimura, 12-7-30, M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Salford 3734 Gorst K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Argenfels 3540 Zimmerman, L ward Ltd.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.

Sado Maru 3628 Uchino N Y K.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Varsova 1,457 Rowe M M & Co.
Baroda 1899 Perry M M and Co.
Vita, 1,055, Beztargh, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Masimpur 3101, Nelson B S O S & Co.
Dogra 3287 Evello T M and Co.
Jalaviher 3,581 Matches I S N Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

Jaladuta 3039 Baker Scindia S N Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla 3329 Baird M M S. Co.
Karapara 3721 McLean M M & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Canara 3889 Danbrook M M & Co.
Manipura, 3,201, Gower, B S O S and D Co.

EXPORTS.

Bombay 7.

S. S. Malwa for London:—44 bales animal skin, L Hassam, 2 bales animal skin, S Joomahoy, 18 bales animal skin, H R Rehmanbhai, 24 bales animal skin, H A M G H Sawal, 19 bales animal skin, A Abdulla and Co, 140 cwts chutney and 70 cwts condiments, F Nowroji, 2 cwts brassware, Thos Cook and Sons, 320 cwts condiments, M M Poonjiaji and Co, 201 cwts condiments, D D Framji and Co, 8 bales woollen carpets and 26 boxes Blocks, Cox and King's Ltd.

S. S. Hatimura for Havre:—115 bales Akund cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

S. S. City of Salford for Liverpool:—32 bales wool raw, C Ghanshamdas, 243 bales wool raw, M Nissim, 22 bales wool raw, Bombay Export and Import Co, 72 bales wool raw, D Sassoon and Co, 23 bales wool raw, Cox and King's Ltd, 18 bales wool raw, T Maneckchand, 1,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, J Travers and Sons, 125 cwts cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

For Manchester:—250 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Glasgow:—2,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes Birla Bros.

S. S. Argenfels for Hamburg:—120 cwts Gum Karaya, J Meyer and Co, 84 cwts Gum Karaya, N Mulji and Co, 695 bales cotton raw, Tertile Products Ltd, 580 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co, 165 bales cotton raw, J K Kaisha Ltd.

For Antwerp:—280 bales cotton fly, J Meyer and Co, 220 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas and Co, 448 bales cotton raw, C. Sulaman and Co.

For Rotterdam:—2,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, H V Comerbhoy and Co, 4,000 cwts Linseed, Strauss and Co.

For New York:—250 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Rewal:—15 bales Hemp, J Meyer and Co,

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton raw, Italinda Cotton Co, 110 bales cotton raw, C Suleman and Co.

S. S. Sado Maru for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd, 500 bales cotton raw, Vakharia and bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S. S. Celebes Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, A Khimji and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay 7.

S. S. Baroda, Agents M. M. and Co., from Busrah:—10 long gas cylinders, 100 bags wheat.

From Mohmerah:—72 bags almonds, 80 bags wheat, 30 bags reeds, 76 bales wool.

From Bushire:—15 bdles skin, 128 bags P. reeds, 57 bags Attari, 64 bags Almond kernals.

From Bahrein:—9 bales cotton, 9 bales skin,

From Lingha:—70 bags Assofactida.

From B'Abbas:—15 bdles Rosebuds, 66 bdles Almonds, 31 bdles Assofoilida, 20 bdles Raisin,

From Muscat:—745 bags sardines 58 bags dry dates.

From Karachi:—2,308 bags wheat, 71 bags gram, 36 bags flour, 215 bags bajree, 249 bags rice, 24 bags kishmish.

S. S. Jalavihar, Agents S. S. N. Co. from Moulmein:—26,024 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—25,711 bags rice, 327 bags beams, 245 bags chola, 22 casss cotton goods, 9 cases wool, 73 long empty drums.

From Cochin:—175 bdles mats, 1,178 bdles coir yarn, 60 bags ginger.

S. S. Dogra, Agents T. M. and Co. from Calcutta:—855 pces empty Drums.

From Madras:—15 cases Provision, 867 bales cotton, 150 cylinder Acd Gas,

From Tuticorin:—22 bags Cardamons, 341 bales cotton, 10 bags tea.

S. S. Canara, Agents M. M. and Co. from Rangoon:—20,143 bags rice, 134 bags cutch, 160 bags lead, 370 long empty drums, 14,843 pces planks, 49,023 pces scantlings, 3,669 pces squares.

From Moulmein:—15,354 bags rice, 181 teak squares, 2,351 teak planks, 69,093 teak scantlings, 755 teak posts.

From Cochin:—1,249 bdles coir yarn 241 bdles mats.

S. VIVEKANANDS' BROTHER FREED.

—:o:—

Calcutta Congress Office Raided Again.

CALCUTTA, July 6.

Captain Brahmanand Joshi of the Bengal Volunteers was arrested to-day under the Bengal Ordinance.

Dr. Bhupendra Dutt was convicted by the Jessor Magistrate who sentenced him under Section 144, up to the period of his detention in jail and he was released.

CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED.

The police raided Burrabazar Congress Office and arrested 20 persons including two Assistant Secretaries and the Captain of the Satyagrahi Volunteers and seized the signboard, flag, etc.

Picketing has been continued at Burrabazar and two volunteers were arrested. On unfounded rumour of assaults, the shops were closed. The Congress leaders visited the affected locality.—Free Press.

GUJRAT CONGRESS SECRETARY ARRESTED.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, July 7.

Mr. Jivanlal Diwan, Secretary of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee who presided over the Danduka Taluka Political Conference recently was arrested this noon on the authority of a warrant issued by the Danduka Magistrate at the Prantik Samiti Office. He was taken immediately to Danduka by car.

The news of the arrest spread rapidly and all shops immediately closed down. Complete hartal is being observed. A public meeting is announced for the evening at which Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel is expected to preside.—Free Press.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN EAST AFRICA.

Congress Pleads For Fairplay.

BAN ON INDIANS REGARDING LAND ACQUISITION.

The East African Indian National Congress has passed resolutions urging the abolition of all economic restrictions on Natives, immediate introduction of common electoral roll, direct representation to Africans in the Kenya Legislative Council and the removal of ban on natives regarding the acquisition of lands in Kenya Highlands.

With reference to Kenya and Uganda, the Congress is strongly opposed to any scheme of economic federation, which, it is feared, will lead to a Political Federation. Certain safeguards are suggested as essential in the interest of Indian settlers.

(BY MAIL.)

NAIROBI, June 24.

The Executive of the East African Indian National Congress which met on the 21st and 22nd June to consider the recent, "statement of the conclusions of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as regards the closer union in East Africa," and, "the memorandum on the native policy in East Africa," has adopted the following resolutions which are forwarded for publication by the secretary of the Congress:—

NATIVE POLICY.

The executive of the E. A. I. N. Congress heartily welcomes the reaffirmation of the policy of paramountcy of native interest and the acceptance of the policy of the sole and divided responsibility of the native trusteeship by the Imperial Government. The executive of the E. A. I. N. Congress requests His Majesty's Government to implement the broad principles contained in the memorandum on the native policy in East Africa 1930, and urges that in the interests of social and political development of Africans the following restricitive measures be abolished at the earliest date:—

(1) Prohibition to grow certain economic crops such as coffee, sisal, tea etc.

(2) Legislative restriction for possession of live stock,

(3) unduly heavy incidence of hut and poll taxes levied on Africans,

(4) Kipandi system (the system of the registration of Africans),

(5) All legislation involving racial discrimination.

FRANCHISE.

The Executive of the E. A. I. N. Congress welcomes the Imperial Government's declaration that the establishment of the common rolls is the object to be aimed at, with an equal franchise of civilisation or education character open to all races in Kenya, but in view of the fact that the Indian community have long suffered through the lack of representation owing to the non-acceptance of this principle, the executive requests His Majesty's Government to arrange for the immediate introduction of the common electoral roll.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

The Executive of the E. A. I. N. Congress is in complete agreement with the decision arrived at by His Majesty's Government on the subject of responsible government in Kenya.

The Executive of the E. A. I. N Congress strongly supports the Imperial Government's decision of retaining the official majority in the Kenya Legislative Council but earnestly requests the grant of direct representation to Africans among whom suitable candidates can easily be found.

KENYA HIGHANDS.

The Executive of the E. A. I. N. Cogress protests against the continuance of policy of reservation of Kenya Highlands for Europeans which deprives the other non-native immigrant communities of participation in the progress and development of the country which is at present impeded by the uneconomical racial land policy and requests His Majesty's Government to remove all racial embargoes relating to free transfer of land in the so-called Highlands of Kenya among immigrant communities without consideration of races of all the parties concerned.

The Executive of the E. A. I. N. Congress notes with regret that His Majesty's Government have omitted, while referring to Lord Elgin's pledge of 1908 regarding the Highland of Kenya, the latter part of the pledge that affirms unequivocally the principle of no legal restrictions being imposed on any section of the community in regard to the acquisiiton of land in the so-called Highlands.

OLD PLEDGE RECALLED

Lord Elgin's pledge has always been wrongly interpreted in as much as it affirms unequivocally the principle of legal restrictions being imposed on any section of the community in regard to the acquisition of land which was subsequently violated by racial land legislation. Indians have a definite and irrevocable pledge given to them by the Government in a communication signed by Sir Frederick Jackson, Deputy Commissioner of the Protectorate, dated the 28th February 1902, saying that the Government had no intention of drawing a distinction between Europeans and Indians so far as rights of mining, settling and acquiring land are concerned.

FEDERATION.

The Executive of the E. A. I. N. Congress reaffirms the resolution on the subject of Federation passed in the last session of the E. A. I. N. Congress held in December 1929.

NO FEDERATION.

"With reference to Kenya and Uganda this Congress is firmly and uncompromisingly opposed to any scheme of political federation or union of the two territories and is convinced after reviewing the events and official statements of the few months, that an economic federation will be utilised, as a thin end of the wedge for making the advent of political Federation easier.

No scheme of economic federation, as distinguished from coordination should be forced, on either of the territories which express itself definitely against it.

If any kind of federation is forced on them, this Congress is of opinion that the following safeguards are absolutely necessary.

SAFEGUARDS.

Indian interests should be effectively represented by Indians on all advisory and other councils that may be set up in East Africa and London. The central authority should be required to consult his advisory council in all matters involving racial issues before making recommendations and members of the Advisory Council should be at liberty to communicate differences of views directly to the Imperial Government. One of the Private Secretaries of the Central Authority should be an Indian officer of the Superior Civil Service in India.—A. P.

DR. TAGORE ON RECONCILIATION BETWEEN INDIA AND BRITAIN.

Poet Condemns Europe's Self-Aggrandisement In Asia.

INDIA WILL UPHOLD HER DHARMA OF NON-VIOLENCE.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore writes in "The Spectator" of June 7:—

I find it difficult to do my duty today in a spirit of patience and calmness and at the same time to do justice to the Indian cause. to myself and my friends in this country, For, the atmosphere of mutual relationship between India and Great Britain has grown dark with suspicion and suffering.

It is my desire in this article to write concerning a reconciliation between two peoples, who, for over a century have had a close connection with each other and yet are still separated by a normal distance more difficult to overcome than mountains and seas. In this sensitive age of new awakening, the human in us in India has felt the indignity and pain of being dealt with by an abstraction of a Government from across a dark chasm of impersonal aloofness, devoid of the light of imagination and the living touch of sympathy. This large gap in humanity has offered a breeding-place to a diseased political condition in our history that is crying for a cure. It can only be effected by a generous co-operation from both sides, by a union of minds which know how to make proper allowance for weakness in human nature, and at the same time maintain firm faith in it where it is great.

Our task is every day growing harder; for the situation is solely left in the hands of the politicians, who represent the organisation and not the humanity of a people. And therefore my appeal to-day is to that idealism which has made English history glorious, and which must extend its glory in an alien country.

Once, Asia in her spring time of exuberant life offered the world her spiritual ideals. To-day Europe in the illumination of her intellect has brought her science and also her spirit of service. But unfortunately she has not come to Asia to reveal the generosity of her civilisation. but to seek an unlimited field for her pride and power, trying to make these things eternal. She has come with her need and not with her wealth; and therefore she has belied her ows mission and used the truth itself for a utilitarian purpose of self-aggrandisement. In order to wake up her own responsibility. Asia must refuse weakly to yield her contribution to the impious belief that dehumanised power can succeed for ever with the help of science.

IGNORANCE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The people of England appear doomed to remain ignorant of the true state of things that prevails to-day in India. For in critical times like these, Governments which have their faith in the short cut of punitive force for the speedy solution of their problems become more afraid of the higher spirit of their own people than their enemies themselves. And therefore they create in the surrounding air the smoke screens of obscurity and calumny. In order to hide their own method of action and discredit that of their opponents. This has been amply proved in the late war. The organised power has the organ of a magnified voice; but we who have no proper means of publicity nor the bond of kinship with the British people to make it easy for us to gain credence, must resignedly accept all misrepresentation as the bitter part of our national penance, the unavoidable penance for our own long history of weakness. Yet I cannot allow this occasion to pass by without declaring that with few exceptions inevitable in the present atmosphere of panic and defiance, India in this trial has maintained her dignity of soul. Even through distortion and suppression of truth, and circulation of untruth with belated contradiction in small letters, the fact glimmers out that our people, with a pious determination, has kept unshaken the difficult ideal which they have accepted from their great leader Mahatma Gandhi who upholds the noblest spirit of India, the spirit of Buddha himself. To who are away from our homes there has reached the voice of the sufferers across the barriers of silence and the sea, carrying above the smothered cry of pain, the exaltation of a fulfilled vow under extreme provocation. My prayer for my people is not for teh cessation of their suffering but for the keeping up of their trust in the power of the human spirit which shows itself in all its might of truth among those who are physically weak. for we have both the occasion and the responsibility to prove this, not only on behalf of India, but of all humanity.

PATIENT SUFFERING AND NO RETALIATION.

For the sake of justice, I must declare that in such a conflict between an unarmed people and a government in possession of unlimited power of destruction, our sufferings would have been terribly greater under any imperialistic rulers other than the British; and the fact that our country even in her desperate effort of utter defiance, should still feel resentful at the acts of injustice due to methods of coercion hastily improvised is an evidence of her strong faith in the standards of justice and humanity possessed by the British nation. It also shows our lack of direct experience of any great political revolution. In fact, if the lesson of history must be acknowledged. our people should never murmur against violence on the part of their rulers when normal conditions of government have been upset. We must expect this and face it, and never complain and blame the government for the drastic measures which we have deliberately made inevitable, while fully, I hope, anticipating the consequence. To light the fire and then complain that it burns is absurdly childish. And, therefore, we should, in all fairness, take upon ourselves the ultimate responsibility of the flogging and shooting, of injuries and indignities, of indiscriminate methods of striking terror into the hearts of a helpless multitude and of the awful fact that the majority of victims must necessarily be innocent in a catastrophic outrage of this nature. None of us can cowardly claim immunity or mitigation of suffering, when, even if rashly, the subversive forces of history have been brought down upon our country in the hope of building her history upon a new foundation.

The only thing which is most important for us to remember is that we should heroically unhold our own Dharma and refuse to accept defeat by offering violence in return.

NATIONAL FLAG STOLEN.

Mysterious Raid On Nationalist's Bungalow.

A WELL-PLANNED CONSPIRACY ?

MEERUT, July 3.

Interviewed by a Press representative, Professor Dharamendra Nath Shastri made the following statement regarding the mysterious raid at his residence at dead of night, which has caused great sensation in the city, and is believed to be the result of a well-planned conspiracy.

On the night of June 25th, at 12, my servant was roused from sleep by the barking of a dog. He noticed a car standing near his bed with lights off and some four or five men roaming about. They questioned him in a threatening tone about the way leading to the roof of the house. Perplexed by this unexpected query a loud shriek escaped him which was heard by my wife. She asked in a loud tone what the matter was. Hearing her speak the men disappeared.

About two hours later the servant, who kept waking during the interval again informed me that the same car had made its appearance. I saw it standing at the entrance to the bungalow with the lights off as before. I again went upstairs and fired several shots in the direction of the car.

A few moments later, I heard a car coming to the door opening into my courtyard. Suspecting that the raiders were armed and intended serious mischief, we moved to the verandah from where we awaited developments. I held the revolver in my hand ready to fire at any person who might force entry into my house by scaling the low compound wall in front of me. After knocking at the two doors on opposite sides one after the other for about seven minutes, they suddenly went back.

BUNGALOW EVACUATED.

I immediately sent my servant to the nearest police station for help. Thinking that our lives were in danger, and finding ourselves alone, we also decided to leave the bungalow. We had hardly gone a few paces, when we heard a car, presumably the same, at a distance coming in our direction. We hastily repaired to one of our outdoors, but as the car did not turn up for about three minutes, we again came out and went towards Lal Kurti. On the way we met some police constables and also the Sub-Inspector of the Lal Kurti thana, with whom we came back to our residence.

FOURTH RAID.

The car appeared a fourth time, and stopped at the entrance gate with lights off as before . Unfortunately, at the very moment a tonga which we had brought was returning from the bungalow, and crossed the car at the gate. Seeing the tonga, the car was instantaneously driven away. The Sub-Inspector tried to chase it, but in vain. At about 3 a.m. the D. S. P. also turned up. The police stayed on till about 5 a.m.

After daybreak, my attention was drawn to the missing national flag which could always be seen flying at our roof. The strong flag-staff which was very strongly fastened to the wall had been removed with force. No trace of the staff or the flag could be found in the whole compound.

NATIONAL FLAG STOLEN.

It appears that the raiders came to snatch away the flag. It may also be recalled that their very first query was about the way to the roof.

The police are making investigations into the matter.—"Sind Observer."

MIDNAPORE SCHOOLS PICKETED.

—:o:—

Kurigram Satyagraha.

MIDNAPORE, July 6.

Picketing goes on in schools and colleges here, in spite of the police constables there, and arrests and convictions of students.

Chowkidari tax is being realised by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Midnapur, from persons who come to court in connection with their suits.

It is reliably understood that Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh has resigned his membership of the Assembly as a protest against the recommendations of the Simon Report.

KURIGRAM ARRESTS.

Of the sixty-one Satyagrahis arrested at Kurigram for picketing the local Courts in connection with the hartal observed in honour of the incarceration of Pandit Motilal Nehru, 43 Satyagrahis who were considered to be minors were released unconditionally at dead of night.—Free Press.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1930.

MUSLIMS AND LEGISLATURES.

Differences Between Sapru & Patro Committee

All-Parties Committee Deliberates At Simla

SIMLA, July 6.

While the All-Parties' Muslim Conference has concluded discussion on communal matters arising out of the Simon Report, the All-Parties' Committee under the chairmanship of Sir A. P. Patro commenced its deliberations tihs evening, the members present being Mr. Jinnah, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Col. Gidney, Rev. Chatterjee and Mr. Ujjal Singh. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who was unavoidably absent, sent in a memorandum emphasising his point of view. Messrs. Gavin Jones and M. C. Rajah were present at the invitation of the Chairman.

COMMUNAL ANIMOSITIES.

Sir A. P. Patro explained the circumstances which had led to the appointment of the committee in Bombay and circulated a memorandum based on the replies received on Mr. Jinnah's fourteen points. This points out that to leave communal questions for decision at the Round Table Conference is fraught with great mischief, for once the Conference is caught in the whirlpool of communal animosities, the question of framing a constitution is sure to be lost sight of. All the members of the Committee are unanimous that reserve powers in a Federal form of Government should vest in the Central Government and that the suspicion underlying this proposition and the plea for powers being vested in provinces will be dispelled when it is understood that the members of the subcommittee do not oppose Muslim claim for representation in the Central Legislature to the extent claimed by them.

GENERAL EXPRESSION.

A uniform measure of autonomy in the provinces is favoured, while the North West Frontier is given schemes of reform which will be a modified form of the Montford scheme. The members of the sub-committee, while not approving of separate electorates system on the ground of principle, accept it in order to prevent great hardship on minorities, on which ground alone the Nehru Report made concession in favour of Muslims. The Committee does not favour any fixation of proportion of Muslim community's representation in Cabinets, as it is opposed to all canons of efficiency and good government. Sir A. P. Patro emphasised that this memorandum only embodied general expression.

JOINT ELECTORATES.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's letter was then read out. It favours joint electorates with reservation of seats for Mahomedans and other minority interests, which principle may be modified where there is danger of proper representation not being sent in, by providing for special representation to the extent of one-third. Sir T. Sapru does not favour weightage in the matter of representation in the provinces, but as a matter of compromise, having regard to the nature of issues coming up before the Central Legislature, he agrees to thirty per cent. representation for Mahomedans. He is opposed to the creation of statutory supervision for communal representation in cabinets, though he agrees that the necessity of the situation will make it imperative that wherever possible there should be such representation. He approves of guarantees of religious freedom and that each community should be adequately represented in Public Services, subject to minimum standard of qualifications, the choice being left to the Service Commission and not to ministers.

ELECTORATES AND WEIGHTAGE.

The main points arising out of the memorandum and Sapru's letter, said Sir A. P. Patro, were electorates and weightage. The proposition was suggested that a compromise, if the Mussalmans were anxious to have the system of separate electorates, might be tried to the extent of fifty per cent. of agreed Mahomedan strength in councils, the other fifty per cent. being elected on the principle of reservation of seats in joint electorate, Mussalmans being at liberty to contest more seats than those reserved in joint electorates.

Where Mussalmans were in a majority, they were not to be allowed to acquire more seats than their numerical strength warranted and in provinces where they were in a minority, no weightage should be allowed, and reservation of seats should be according to population basis, with the right to contest in general election.

THE DIFFICULTIES.

The application of this principle to the Punjab was discused, when Mr. Ujjal Singh pointed out the difficulties likely in provinces where there were more than two communities.

Questions relating to franchise were also touched upon; while the Sikhs now enjoyed the advantage of weightage, they would be deprived of it and, therefore, it was claimed that Sikhs should have reservation of seats with the right to contest in general elections, but if seats were fixed according to the population basis, then the weightage which Sikhs claimed may not be available to them. Further discussion on the application of this principle to the Punjab was adjourned to-morrow afternoon.—A. P.

ALL ABOUT R. T. CONFERENCE.

SIMLA, July 6.

The Executive Board of the All-Muslim Parties' Conference concluded its sesion to-day after passing the following resolutions:

"This meeting of the Executive Board of the All-Muslim Parties' Conference, while reaffirming the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference held on 31st December 1929, at Lahore, declares that it will insist that the number of Mussalmans invited to the Round Table Conference should not be less than one-third of the total number of the entire Indian delegation."

CONFERENCE WELCOMED.

The resolution which is reaffirmed above runs as follows:—

"The Executive Board of the Muslim All-Parties' Conference welcome the announcement made by His Excellency the Viceroy regarding the holding of the Round Table Conference in London between the representatives of His Majesty's Government, British India and the Indian States, as it indicates that the British nation has been sufficiently impressed by India's desire for freedom, and earnestly wishes to have an agreed constitution for Self-Governing India framed by the representatives of all the vital interests, communities and parties concerned. A large number of Mussalmans have regretfully come to the conclusion that the British did not desire the freedom of India. Acting on the principle that Swaraj should be achieved if possible with British connection and if necessary without it, they presumed that it had become necessary to achieve it without such connection, but they now presume that the invitation to the proposed Round Table Conference means that Swaraj could be possible with British connection and, having full confidence in the cause that the Muslims of India represent, the Board advises Musalmans not to close the door of negotiation. The Board also deems it necessary to warn Mussalmans against such stagecraft as is only too evident to-day, and is designed to have a bargain in the sacred name of freedom and to secure a monopoly of political rights for certain castes while formulating demands in name of the nation. The Board trusts that the British are not unaware of the fact that no constitution will be acceptable to Musalmans until and unless adequate safeguards are provided for their rights and interests, and they are effectively represented in the Conference by men who truly represent the community, respect the inviolability of the Islamic law, possess the confidence of their co-religionists and give true expression to their views and sentiments."

The resolution was passed, after a heated debate, by 31 votes against 7.

R. T. CONFERENCE PERSONNEL

Wide Terms Of Reference.

No Danger Of Shelving Simon Report.

LONDON, July 6.

Rugby.—It is expected that this week the terms of reference and details of the personnel of the Round Table Conference on India, due to open in London on October 20th, will be announced simultaneously in London and India.

The King will refer to the future of his Indian subjects when on Tuesday he opens India House at Aldwyah. His speech will be broadcast and will be in reply to an address of welcome by the High Commissioner.

R. T. CONFERENCE.

The composition of the Round Table Conference and its terms of reference are awaited with great interest. The attendance at the Conference of all classes of representative Indian opinion is desired and the terms of reference are expected to be very wide.

The suggestions that a free and open Conference will virtually lead to the shelving of the Simon Report is, however, emphatically denied in official circles. It is thought that probably Mr. Wedgwood Benn will make a statement on the situation in response to Parliamentary questions which will be addressed to him to-morrow.—B. O. W.

KURDS SHOOT DOWN 3 AEROPLANES

—:o:—

Extensive Turkish Operations.

KURDS FIGHT WELL.

LONDON, July 6.

Constantinople.—Turkish troops accompanied by bombing aeroplanes are carrying out large scale operations against Kurdish rebels and raiders on the Persian Frontier.

The latter are expert horsemen and fine marksmen and are proving formidable foes. They are reported to have shot down three Turkish aeroplanes.—Reuter.

MORE CHINESE RED SUCCESSES.

—:o:—

They Capture Youchow.

LONDON, July 7.

Hankow.—Chinese reds have captured Youchow. They fired on the American Gunboat "Guam", killing one rating. They also fired on a British Gunboat "Teal" and wounded two ratings. United States Legation at Peking is protesting to Nationalist Government.—Reuter.

LONDON ROWING CLUB WINS.

—:o:—

Henry Regatta.

LONDON, July 6.

Rugby.—Henry Regatta Finals:—London Rowing Club won Grand Challenge Cup and Stewards' Cup from Leander Club and Wyfold Cup from Vesta Club and Guest (Canada) defeated Boetzelin (Germany) in final of Diamond Challenge Sculls.

At Athletic meeting at Stamford Bridge yesterday Lord Burghley established new 440 yards' hurdles English native record in Amateur Athletic Association Championship beating much-fancied Italian Facelli.—B. O. W.

Lambeth Conference Discussions

—:o:—

300 BISHOPS PRESENT

LONDON, July 7.

The largest assembly of Episcopacy in the history of Anglican Church gathered at St. Pauls Cathedral, yesterday, for Service preparatory to opening of Seventh Lambeth Conference to-day. There were over three hundred bishops from all parts of the world, white, yellow and black, including a Japanese prelate who was once a Buddhist native, Lord Bishop of Dornakal, South India, and Bishop Howell, native African.

Deliberations will be secret during last five weeks, unity of Church, being the principal item on agenda, including the South Indian Reunion scheme. The Conference does not hold Legislative powers and is merely advisory.—Reuter.

LAHORE CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

—:o:—

Foreign Cloth Shops.

SURRENDER TO PICKETING

LAHORE, July 7.

The Congress has intensified the Civil disobedience campaign here. Yesterday the news sheet ordinance was defied by distributing Congress bulletins to the public. Over thirty volunteers were arrested last evening for picketing liquor shops. If proprietors of foreign cloth shops do not give to-day an undertaking to the Congress not to sell foreign cloth during the next three months to Indians, picketing of their shops will be started forthwith.

A prominent foreign cloth retailer on the Mall, while resenting the proposal to picket his shop, informed the Associated Press that before the boycott movement started, fifty per cent of his customers were Indians, but now they were about one per cent. Therefore, he would give an undertaking as picketing was likely to frighten some of his European customers as well.

Extensive Congress activity is also reported from some districts In Gujaranwala District, it is stated, over hundred arrests were made during last weekend.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

POONA YOUTH LEADERS JAILED.

POONA, July 7.

There was no demonstration near the Council Hall, which was strongly guarded. Messrs. Khadilkar and Ghore, two leaders who organised to-days picketing were arrested and sentenced this afternoon to four months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 100 each in default to undergo one months' further imprisonment.

The District Magistrate has issued a communique on Saturday's disturbance, stating that the European population intensely resent the unprovoked attacks.—A. P.

SURAT, July 7.

The police have seized cyclostyled copies of to-day's issue of the "Satyagraha Patrika" from two newspaper boys who are stated to have been selling them. 9 persons were arrested at Bardoli on a charge of picketing liquor shops yesterday. Two more were arrested to-day.—A. P.

FREE PRESS SPECULATIONS FOR JULY 9.

SIMLA, July 7.

The Free Press Special Commissioner informs:—

There is considerable speculation as to what the Viceroy and the Premier might simultaneously announce on the 9th.

There is reason to believe that There is reason to believe that some of the leaders as Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jayakar are in confidence of the Viceroy, but naturally the leaders are very reticent.

The Free Press of India is, however, in a position to state that the position is that in a back ground prepared by kindly references to India from His Majesty the King Emperor on the 8th, the Premier and the Viceroy would announce firstly that the Simon Report would be only one of the documents before the Round Table Conference.

Secondly that if the political parties of India, namely the Congress and the Nationalists, attend the Round Table Conference and reach an agreement in regard to the future scheme of India, His Majesty's Government (namey the Labour Government) would undertake to make every effort to secure legislative sanction to the proposals agreed to by the Round Table Conference.

It is believed that a political amnesty would follow as a result of the pronouncement irrespective of the fact as to whether the Congressmen are prepared to attend the Conference or not and irrespective of the fact provided that the Congress is prepared to declare a truce in regard to its civil disobedience.

According to reports current in political circles, a messenger bearing a personal message from the Premier to Mahatma Gandhi on these lines has already seen Mahatmaji.

The messenger, it is said, is a member of the Society of Friends.—Free Press.

BELGAUM LETTER.

—:o:—

Picketing And Arrests.

(From A Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, July 4.

With the commencement of picketing of liquor shops satyagraha movement in Belgaum has gained a new impetus. From 29th June till yesterday there have been more than thirty arrests, but only 3 convictions. Out of the 19 arrested on 29th June only one was tried and convicted to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment, all others being detained and then set free. From Monday the 30th June onwards each day 6 volunteers are sent to picket the three selected "Guttas" in batches of two each. Immediately these batches reach the destination they are put under arrest by the police and walked off the police station. Each day 5 of these have been detained and let off, while sixth is tried and convicted as stated above.

The news of Pandit Motilal's arrest reached here on Tuesday morning. There was a spontaneous hartal throughout Belgaum and Sholapur. All schools got emptied and a huge procession of students paraded the town singing patriotic songs and vociferously cheering tre "Pandia" on his arrest. At 4 in the evening the Congress Committee had organized a procession Messrs. Belvi, Joshi and others led it. The huge sea of human heads moved on through the main streets—leaders, men, women and children—all getting drenched with torrental rains pouring down from above. On the arrival of the procession at the Maruti temple the huge concourse formed itself into a meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Belvi. Resolutions condemning repression and voicing determination to carry on struggle till success is achieved were passed and the meeting terminated.

CAPTAIN RENOUNCES HIS RANK.

—:o:—

To Preserve Honour Of National Flag.

Amritsar, June 28.—Capt. Dr. Chuni Lall Bhatia, of the Kashmir Army Medical Service, who had resigned his post, but who was allowed to retain his rank of Captain as a mark of hour and appreciation of his meretorious services in the war, when approached by our correspondent for his views on the orders issued recently by the Darbar regarding the participation of the state subjects in the present political struggle for the freedom of the country gave the following statement.

"SO-CALLED NATIONAL FLAG"

I have just read the orders issued by the Kashmir Durbar to fight the freedom movement. While others more competent than myself will criticise the action of the Maharaja on its merits, I will content myself in condemning the order, on the score of the irresponsible language used with reference to the 'accepted National Flag' as the "So called National Flag."

How one wishes that the present rulers of States took a keener interest in the National awakening.

Do not the Maharaja and his state secretly know for a fact that there are more people owing allegiance to and respecting the National Flag than the Maharaja's own flag? There would not be found more than a few thousand mercenaries, who would die to protect the Maharaja's flag, while on the contrary there are hundreds of thousands, all over India who voluntarily and willingly sacrifice their all including their lives to uphold the dignity and sanctity of the Indian National Flag.

TAKE IT BACK

As the protest against this highly unconstitutional order I make a 'present' to His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur, of my rank of Captain of the Kashmir Army, "which I was permitted to retain on my resigning the state service in 1920 as an award for my good services during the war

I have kept it on, an honour conferred by an Indian Prince but I can no longer concientiously salute and have any respect for his flag, when he chooses to call the universally acknowledged Indian National Flag—for which I for one, am ready to lay down my life—as the "socalled National Flag." And who knows that by keeping on the honour, I may have to hang my head in shame, if the Maharaja Bahadur in his exuberence of power places his army at the disposal of the alien rulers to beat or shoot the unarmed Satyagrahis carrying on legitimate agitation to protect and uphold the dignity and honour of India embodied and unfurled in her National Flag.

I hereby renounce the rank of Captain, and would request my friends and others not to address me any longer by that rank.—"Hindu Herald."

CALCUTTA STUDENTS DECIDE TO BOYCOTT.

Proposal To Move School Authorities.

Following the decision of the Students' Convention several students picketed at the Sanskrit College on Friday (July 4), as a result of which most of the students did not attend their classes. No untoward incident took place there.

At a meeting of the Final Year students of the College of Engineering and Technology, at Jadavpur which was held at Dhakuria on Friday, the students resolved to request the College authorities to defer the date of the final examinations till the time is quite opportune for the purpose or till the ban is removed by the Students' Convention or its representatives.

CALCUTTA STUDENTS' UNION.

The Executive Committee of the Calcutta Students' Union at a meeting held on Friday resolved that all students of Calcutta should now be urged to leave their schools spontaneously.

The Committee further resolved that with the permission of the "Students' Joint Committee of Action", the authorities of the different schools would be approached with the following proposals as a humble request to them:

(1) That the authorities should not victimise the students who will come out of the schools to help the national movement.

(2) The school should, if possible, observe hartal on the days to be directed by the Congress.

(3) When directed by the Congress and permitted by the Calcutta Students' Union to come out of the schools, the school authorities should grant leave to a number of students of their schools.

(4) The school authorities or the teachers should not punish those students who will attend their classes dressed in Khaddar and with Gandhi cap on.

(5) The school authorities should make necessary arrangements to hold supplementary examinations for the students who will be able to appear at the regular examinations of the schools owing to their taking part in country's movement.

It was also resolved that the students of those schools, the authorities of which would comply with the requests mentioned above, would not be urged now to leave the same, but on the other hand all the students of other schools whose authorities would not comply with the requests, would be urged to come out of their respective schools as a protest against the action of the authorities of their schools and join the national movement in the line directed by the Congress.—"Liberty."

INQUIRY INTO POLICE EXCESSES

—:o:—

Will Help Civil Disobedience

NOVEL BAN ON BAR COMMITTEE.

RAJAHMUNDRY, July 4.

It was already reported that the Circle Inspector of Police proceeded to the local Bar Association room on the 2nd instant and served an order on the Committee appointed by the Association to enquire into the police excesses at this place last month, prohibiting the enquiry. The following is the full text of the order:—

"To the members of the Committee sitting in Rajahmundry Bar Association on 2-7-30 at 11 a.m. —Messrs. (1) Voruganti Subbarao; (2) V. L. Narasimhamurti, (3) P. Sundarasivarao, (4) V. Pashupatirao, (5) N. V. Yoganandarao, (6) Currala Krishnarao and (7) M. Venkatachalam.

The above members now sitting in the Bar Association room to record evidence of persons alleging to inquire into the police excesses in Rajahmundry are indirectly helping the cause of civil disobedience movement, by thus recording the statements of persons and thus making them emboldened to defy law in town, and as some of the members of this Committee are sympathisers of the civil disobedience movement, I consider this meeting to be an unlawful assembly in pursuance of the District Magistrate, East Godavari, issued on 10-6-30. So you are requested to refrain from holding this meeting until notice from me or my superior officer of police.

(Sd.) V. Ramamurti,

Circle Inspector of Police,
Rajahmundry, 2-7-30."

On the Committee's decision to hold the enquiry in spite of this notice, the Circle Inspector declared it to be an unlawful assembly and ordered it to disperse as otherwise he would be obliged to take steps to disperse it immediately.

DULEEPSINGHJI TO PLAY.

—:o:—

The Third Test Match.

LONDON, July 6.

The English team for Third Test Match, which commences at Leeds on July 11, will be:—Chapman (Captain), Duleepsinhji, Hobbs, Sutcliffe, Tate, Larwood, Duckworth, Hammond, Leyland, R. Tyldesley and Geary. Hendren is twelfth man.—Reuter.

CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED AGAIN.

—:o:—

60 Satyagrahis Arrested

CALCUTTA, July 7.

The Police raided the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee at 9 a.m. to-day and made a big round up of 60 Satyagrahis including Messrs. Lalitmoban Das, the President of the B.P.C.C., Manmathanath Benerjee, Officer-in-Charge, and a doctor who went there to render medical aid.

It is stated the volunteers were apprehended while they were about to start for picketing Law College.—F. P.

HUMILIATING TO SIKHS.

—:o:—

Viceroy's Offer Of Money.

BOMBAY, July 7.

Mr. Jamiat Singh, Secretary of the Akali Dal, Bombay, in a statement to the Press says:—

The Akali Dal, Bombay, has been the reply of the Viceroy to the deputation of the so-called leaders of the Sikh community that waited on him regarding the Gurudwara Sisgunj affair and emphatically declares that the terms offered to the Sikhs are humiliating to the Sikh community.

Sikhs did not go to Simla to demand any monetary help for repairs to the Gurudwara but for the proper redress of their grievances against those Government officers who were responsible for firing into the sacred shrine. The Akali Dal, Bombay, assures the Sikhs at Delhi that the services of the Akali Dal of Bombay are always at their disposal and they can make use of them whenever required.—F. P.

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